

PEOPLE

India Gives Gorbachev
Indira Gandhi Award
India, on Wednesday, gave a 10,000-rupee award to Alexander Mikail Gorbatchev, leader of the Indian Gandhi Memorial Fund, for his work toward nuclear disarmament. The Indian Gandhi Memorial Fund announced the award on Wednesday, the day before Soviet Prime Minister Mikhail Gorbachev's departure for home. The end of a six-day official visit to the Soviet Union, the international jury that selected the Soviet leader included former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the former Austrian chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the widow Indira Gandhi. The award is the second, and the Indian prime minister, who was assassinated in 1984, the first.

Richard Deacon, a Welsh sculptor who creates large-scale constructions in plywood, zinc and wood, was awarded the Turner Prize for contemporary art at the Tate Gallery in London on Wednesday. Deacon, 36, was presented with a check for £10,000 (£17,500). The prize was last year given to increase public interest in contemporary art and literature. The British artist won the £10,000 award, which is the largest in the world, and the painter J.M.W. Turner, who died in 1851.

Plácido Domingo, the tenor, has been invited to perform at the funeral of Verdi's "King of the West," which he is to conduct for the Los Angeles Opera Company, on Saturday. The funeral of his father, who was a spokesman for the company, was held in 1984. Domingo, 46, was born in Madrid, Spain, and is a soprano star in his own right. He died of a heart attack Sunday at age 80. The singer, who was one of the world's best-known performers of tenor, died in Madrid in 1984.

A strange royal souvenir, presented before it could be sold, auction in Nottingham, England, has been sold for £10,000. The half-eaten slice of cake was left over from the morning breakfast of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, a star attraction for eager tourists. "It had been kept in a bag, fortunately, when we opened it," said a spokesman. "It was a bit crumpled, but that's what makes it special."

Words have been exchanged enough. Let me finally see actions. — Goethe

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Summit Could Be Extended

Gorbachev Would Stay for Gains on Strategic Arms

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev will stay an extra day or two in Washington if success is at hand on an accord to cut strategic nuclear missiles, a Soviet adviser on U.S. affairs said Thursday.

At a Foreign Ministry news conference to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations, Georgi A. Arbatov and other senior officials expressed the hope that President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev would make long strides toward reduction of strategic or long-range, nuclear missiles.

Asked why Mr. Gorbachev was making only a three-day visit to the

The INF treaty overcame the Soviets' pervasive obsession with secrecy. Page 3.

United States, Mr. Arbatov replied: "Comrade Gorbachev is not able to engage in tourist programs. However, should it turn out that one more day would be needed to reach agreement on 50 percent cuts" in strategic weapons "I would risk to forecast that comrade Gorbachev will stay there a day or two longer to complete that agreement."

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Mr. Gorbachev would stop over in Britain for talks en route to Washington.

Mr. Thatcher, announcing the Gorbachev visit to cheers from legislators in the House of Commons, said he would be in Britain for "a few hours" but she hoped he would accept an invitation for a longer visit.

The United States and the Soviet Union have expressed support for a 50 percent reduction in long-range missiles, but have been unable to resolve differences over Mr. Reagan's space-based missile defense system, known officially as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Mr. Gorbachev plans to arrive in the U.S. capital on Dec. 7 for a three-day meeting with Mr. Reagan. They are to use their third visit to sign a treaty eliminating both nations' medium- and short-range nuclear missiles and to talk about future reductions in long-range weapons.

The Soviets claim that space-based missile defenses violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, while U.S. negotiators contend a broader interpretation of the agreement allows research into such a defense system.

The issue proved insurmountable during the last U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik in October 1986, and promises to be one of the most contentious problems facing the leaders next month.

Mr. Arbatov, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, and Major General Gennadi Bateman, a Central Committee adviser on military policy, portrayed the treaty as the product of a new phase of relations between the two nations, although Mr. Arbatov stopped short of calling the relationship one of "detente."

Mrs. Thatcher's meeting with Mr. Gorbachev is to be their first since she visited the Soviet Union in March.

■ **Reagan Insistence**

Earlier, David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported from San Francisco, California:

President Reagan will insist that the Senate ratify the treaty on international arms control. Page 3



AP Wirephoto

Israel Ties Raid to Blunders

Palestinian Using A Glider Leaves 6 Soldiers Dead

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel — Israel's senior military leaders on Thursday promised an investigation into what was apparently a series of blunders that allowed a single Palestinian guerrilla to infiltrate northern Israel with a motorized hang glider and carry out the bloodiest attack inside Israel in nearly a decade.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir accused Syria of allowing the assault to be launched from the Beqaa region of eastern Lebanon, a territory over which Syrian forces nominally have control. Six soldiers were killed and seven were wounded by the Palestinians.

A second guerrilla landed another hang glider in southern Lebanon early Thursday morning and was shot and killed by Israeli troops searching the area, the army said.

Mr. Shamir convened a session of senior Cabinet ministers to plan Israel's response.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a Syrian-based splinter group of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Ahmed Jibril, issued a communiqué in Damascus taking responsibility for the attack. The statement praised the guerrillas for waging a "heroic battle."

Israeli military leaders, including Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the Israeli Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, focused their remarks on what was apparently the army's lack of preparedness and poor response to the attack.

"How did it happen that one terrorist killed six soldiers and wounded seven others?" General Shomron said on the Israeli Army radio. "The regular forces responded as if it was an amateur manner. We cannot live with an event like this."

The officials said military personnel had at least 20 minutes warning that a hostile aircraft had flown over Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon and was headed toward Israeli territory.

Yet two attack helicopters failed to down the glider, which landed undetected next to a helicopter pad in a rolling field in the northern Hula Valley, which is honeycombed with a dozen or more Israeli Army camps.

One thing Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government is not buying is the notion of West Germany as an economic locomotive.

In the global spotlight, Mr. Kohl is facing a critical test of his political courage.

The American argument, he said, "is based on a simplistic, textbook assumption: higher gross national product growth will result in higher imports. This does not correlate with the facts. Our GNP growth is so dismal because we're already importing so much. What else are we supposed to buy?"

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A statement on Wednesday by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg that the country would take unspecified steps to strengthen its economy contained nothing to indicate that there would be any change in Mr. Kohl's policy of moderate growth based on tightly checked inflation. That policy brought him to power in 1982 and got him re-elected last year.

Pressure is mounting for West Germany to assume a more active leadership role in international economics.

But critics say Mr. Kohl seems reluctant even to try.

Opponents say the chancellor is

seen as a threat to the economy.

See BONN, Page 2

NEWS ANALYSIS

capital-welfare state and its obstacles in the path of rapid, significant action to stimulate the economy.

To some West Germans, however, such thinking is not only simple, but very short-sighted. To them, it ignores the political realities of a so-

Europe Looks Beyond U.S.-Soviet Treaty

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In supporting the U.S.-Soviet arms control pact, European governments are looking beyond the treaty itself and maneuvering to influence developments that could affect European defense, diplomats in several capitals said Thursday.

European leaders can be expected to urge unanimously that the U.S. Senate ratify the treaty in order to avoid an anti-U.S. backlash Europe, the diplomats said.

Most of the worry over backlash concerns West Germany, where opposition to nuclear weapons has swayed the voices of a few politicians saying that the treaty on the intermediate nuclear force, or INF, could weaken the U.S. nuclear defense of Europe.

Government statements in Western Europe have urged cuts in U.S. and Soviet intercontinental missile forces as the next step in superpower disarmament.

At this stage, however, most leaders think nuclear disarmament in Europe itself has gone far enough. France and Britain, Europe's two nuclear powers, are concerned that West Germany, followed by the Netherlands and probably Belgium, could be tempted by Soviet disarmament offers that would eliminate the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear artillery and other battlefield systems with very short ranges.

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In Luxor, a New Age Is Wearing Out the Glories of Antiquity

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

LUXOR, Egypt — This ancient city beside a placid Nile, long used to tending its plundered antiquity, has become embroiled in a modest effort to build a little modernity, too, so as to beautify the visage it presents to visitors when the sightseeing is done.

Yet those concerned with preserving the tombs and the temples that draw hundreds of thousands of tourists to Luxor each year say apprehension persists that profound shifts in the environment, and the effect of the tourists themselves, are gradually destroying the same monuments that the visitors come to visit.

"This generation of scholars and tourists may well be the last to see the sites here as they are," said Leney Bell, of the Chicago House archaeological center in Luxor.

Comparing the effect of environmental change on the monuments to the impact of human encroachment on the animal world, he said Luxor's modern realities were "destroying a whole species of mankind's heritage as well."

Luxor and the Nile Valley are held to contain the world's biggest concentration of ancient sites, chronicling civilizations that flourished thousands of years ago.

The testaments to its wealth and power remain in the great spread of the Karnak and Luxor temples, in what is called the City of the Living on the Nile's east bank, and in the myriad tombs and shrines that stipple the barren valleys of the City of the Dead on the west bank.

But according to Egyptologists, including Mr. Bell, the filling of the Aswan High Dam, 140 miles upstream from Luxor, has changed things, starting an ecological chain.

The dam has stemmed the annual floods that swelled the Nile with waters from East Africa. That in turn has permitted year-round cultivation by irrigation, which has moistened air that dried when the old floods were over. Sustained agriculture, moreover, has weakened the alluvia that once sustained the harvests, so more fertilizer is needed, and the levels of underground water have risen and its salinity has increased.

At the end of this chain, the limestone of the tombs

and the sandstone of the monuments have drawn up the waters, so that salt crystals form, eroding surface inscriptions and murals.

At the same time the tourists like to touch the ancient surfaces — some even carved their names in them, Mr. Bell said — and their body heat in the enclosed tombs added further to the moisture that was unknown in the millennia before widespread exploration, preservation and often plunder began 150 years ago.

"Eventually," Mr. Bell said, "they are just going to have to take the best preserved parts and put them into climate-controlled museums, separated from the water table."

To illustrate his point, he showed two photographs depicting the same piece of inscribed stone in 1935 and 1985. In the older print, it was deeply etched with hieroglyphics. In the second, it was completely bald.

Such is the crisis in the tombs of Nakht and Menna, dating from 1450 B.C., that they have been closed to visitors while a Scandinavian team experiments with the installation of a glass tunnel to shield the ancient inside from the modern outside, including the tourists.

The collision between the very old and the relatively new is not limited to the antiquities of this place. Yet in Luxor, in a fertile silt of valley hemmed by Egypt's endless deserts, the tangle of conflicting urges seems particularly acute.

In 1986, for instance, 466,103 tourists were officially staying in the town's 9,000 hotel rooms or aboard the high-priced ferries that offer luxurious accommodations on the Nile, according to the tourism director, Abu el-Maged Omar. Some say that the figure is low and that as many as one million people visit Luxor each year, bearing hard currency that the country needs.

The municipality, moreover, is out to lure more of them in a way that seeks to free Luxor's relatively modern stores and streets and hotels from the city's lingering image as a tawdry backdrop to ancient magnificence.

The World Bank has earmarked a reported \$50 million to renovate Luxor. Part of that, said the mayor, General Mohammed Zakaria Fadil, is being spent on a Nile-side highway and walkway that has brought Chinese engineers to town.



A view of Luxor, where a chain of events is now threatening the tombs and monuments.

There is, he said, a new electric power generation plant and a new sewerage system, although no new system for humans has a chance of countering the noisome ubiquity of the city's 1,200 horse-drawn carts that, in shifts, employ more than 2,000 horses.

Moreover, the mayor said, a whole new settlement is being planned six miles back from the river to absorb the number of people, now officially estimated at 137,000, but swelling here as in the rest of Egypt, where the 55 million population records a net gain of one million every nine months. A new international airport opened this year, to help the tourists come and go.

But for some there is resentment. The city of Luxor, for instance, receives only a fraction of the revenues earned by its hotels because the law obliges it to share its income with other less wealthy provinces. So it does not garner all the income it thinks it earns from its prominent place among Egypt's tourist spots, a local official said.

At the same time, the buyers from the hotels drive up local market prices, making it harder for locals to buy, the official said.

WORLD BRIEFS

EC Fails at Curbing Farm Subsidies

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Community ministers abandoned efforts Thursday to curb farm subsidies, raising the threat of a painful squeeze on other spending if participants in next week's EC summit meeting also fail to resolve the bloc's financial crisis.

Diplomats said the deadlock among the 12 agriculture ministers after another all-night session made agreement at the Dec. 4-5 meeting in Copenhagen even less likely.

The EC would then have to move to an emergency financing system that would penalize everyone except its 12 million farmers and would cause special hardship in the poorest member states — Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece. The emergency financing system would restrict the EC to spending exactly the same amount next year as in 1987.

India's Sri Lanka Force Put at 40,000

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India has the equivalent of more than two infantry divisions in Sri Lanka battling to impose a peace pact on Tamil guerrillas, Defense Minister K.C. Pant said Thursday. The figure was nearly double earlier estimates.

Mr. Pant gave no actual figure for troop strength but Western diplomats estimated that, including paramilitary policemen, the force totaled up to 40,000 men, of whom 20,000 to 25,000 were front-line army troops. Previous estimates put the force at 20,000.

Over two infantry divisions' worth of troops, along with 162 personnel of the air force and 114 of the navy, have been deployed. Mr. Pant said, responding to a question in Parliament. It was India's first official statement on troop strength in Sri Lanka. Mr. Pant said 262 Indian soldiers had been killed, 927 wounded and 15 were missing in seven weeks of fighting, while 954 Tamil rebels had been killed.

Game 17 of Chess Match Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The resumed 17th game of the world chess championship was drawn Thursday. The titleholder, Gari Kasparov, and the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, are tied in the 24-game match with 8.5 points each.

GAME 17

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1. Nf3	Nf6	17. Rh2	Ra1	33. Rxf5	Rxf5
2. e4	b6	18. Qc2	Rb4	34. Kf2	Rf6
3. Nc3	g7	19. Nf3	fe	35. b4	b6
4. Bb5	g6	20. Nbd4	Nc6	36. Kf2	Kf7
5. d4	g5	21. Nbd2	Rc6	37. f3	Kg6
6. Nf3	h5	22. Nc2	Rd6	38. Kf2	Kg6
7. Qd2	h6	23. Qd1	Ne5	39. Kf2	h6
8. a3	h7	24. Qd5	Nd4	40. Kf3	Kf7
9. Nc3	h4	25. Qd3	Nc3+	41. Rb8	Kf7
10. Nf3	h5	26. Rxf3	Kd5	42. Rb5	Kg7
11. a4	h6	27. Rb7	bc	43. Rb5	Kf7
12. Rb1	h5	28. Rb8	Rf5	44. Kf4	Kg7
13. Rb2	h4	29. Rb5	Rb5	45. Rb7	Kf7
14. a5	h5	30. Rb5	Rb5	46. Rb7	h4
15. Qb3	h6	31. Rb6	Rb6	47. Rb5	h4
16. Rb1	Rb6	32. Rb4	Rb4	48. Drawn.	

ATTACK: Israel Blames Blunders

(Continued from Page 1)

they had been playing cards, and he lobbed grenades at several other tents before he was shot in the head by a wounded Israeli.

A senior officer at the base, who identified himself only as Captain Ofer, said the camp guards had ignored the sound of shots from the main road. "There's shooting here all the time," he said. "Nobody pays any attention to it."

Major General Ehud Barak, the army's deputy chief of staff, said at a news conference Thursday night that "it is clear the results were not what you would expect from a group of soldiers on alert."

Both General Barak and General Shamron said an investigation would be conducted.

Mr. Shamir, who visited the site of the attack on Thursday afternoon, told settlers in northern Israel, "It's clear that those who have claimed responsibility could not do this without the sponsorship of and help from Syria."

He did not indicate what steps Israel might take in retaliation. In the past, Israel has retaliated with air raids on Palestinian bases and in Lebanon. There have been 22 such bombing missions this year, killing more than 100 people.

"It is almost certain that Jibril is responsible, and his organization should in time pay the price," General Barak said.

The Israeli losses were the highest since gunmen in March 1978

setted a bus on the coastal highway north of Tel Aviv, killing 57 people and wounding 82. That attack was aimed at civilians whereas the assault on Wednesday night was against military targets.

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BRIEFS

Farm Subsidies

Community ministers also

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financial crisis

in the 12 agriculture minis

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to 22 emergency financing

member states — Spain and

Portugal — would re

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Force Put at 40,000

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in its 12 million farmers and

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to 25 emergency financing

member states — Spain and

Portugal — would re

main next year as in 1987.

Match Is Drawn

resumed 17th game of the

series. The titleholder, G

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17th

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Hope From Pyongyang

Is it possible to imagine a North Korea whose leaders admit their economic difficulties, acknowledge South Korea's successes and disavow the dream of reunifying the peninsula under their strange brand of communism? That is the remarkable portrait painted by Selig Harrison, an American writer, after a recent stay in Pyongyang. The article, first published in The New York Times, appears on this page.

Kim Il Sung, North Korea's 75-year-old leader, is nothing if not unpredictable, and there is little to go on but words. Still, this impoverished militaristic nation, whose Soviet and Chinese allies court economic change, might just be seeing some light. South Koreans and Americans have nothing to lose and much to gain by tending the tentative shoots with care and receptiveness.

The very fact that a Western writer could get such access and apparent candor from North Korean officials is something. When it comes to secretiveness, only the likes of Albania and Afghanistan have rivaled North Korea. Mr. Kim, one of the world's longest-ruling leaders, also cultivates perhaps the most excessive personality cult.

Vaunted as the man who can turn sand into rice and branches into bombs, he is trying to create the world's first Communist dynasty by making a leader of his son, Kim Jong Il. But support for the son seems lukewarm, and the economy spirals down.

In the three decades since the Korean

War, the South has gone from primitive agriculture to a thriving high-tech economy and now turns to developing its political system. Yet in the North, military expenditures devour a quarter of the gross national product. If Mr. Harrison's impressions are correct, the leadership sees the inevitability of redirecting some of those resources.

Pyongyang's talk of force reductions in conjunction with a withdrawal of American troops from the South is not new; what is new are the hints to Mr. Harrison about how and when to achieve this. Similarly, there has been talk for years of peaceful federation rather than reunification by force. But Pyongyang now speaks of a gradual, step-by-step approach and allowance for separate political institutions and armies. For all this rhetorical sweet reason, the West still waits for actions. Pyongyang could prove its new practicality by reducing tension along the demilitarized zone.

At the same time, while Washington and Seoul need to respond with skepticism, so they need to be attentive. It makes sense that Pyongyang, pressured by Moscow to address its economic problems and facing a leadership succession, would want to reduce hostilities and use scarce resources more productively. It does not make sense to assume the status quo in the North. It is time to encourage, and test, those in Pyongyang who really do want change.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It Is Not a War Now

Soviet Jews wishing to leave their country stand now at a poignant intersection where the pain of being denied meets a new but still restricted possibility: being allowed to go. Members of their community, especially those who are well known in the West and who have been in contact with the West, are being allowed out in numbers reflecting the Kremlin's calculation that emigration helps improve U.S.-Soviet ties. But many would-be emigrants are not being permitted out, and their plight compels concern.

The story of two sisters is typical. One sister, Nina Raben, with her husband and daughter, had been a refusenik, as those denied visas are called, for eight years, sustained by the pride and comradeship that come with the decision to emigrate but forced to pay the society's harsh penalties of harassment, isolation and loss of work and educational opportunity. Only last spring were they allowed to leave; they now live in the Washington area. But they left behind the second sister, Elena Raben, and her husband and son, who were denied visas. Why would one sister and her family be allowed

out and the other not? "Only during a time of war are families torn apart," points out Nina Raben. "It is not a war now."

Elena Raben and her family were denied visas, also after eight years, on grounds that her father-in-law, a retired engineer who was not asking to leave, had once had access to state secrets. The concept of "state secrets," a broad category in the Soviet Union, distinguishes Soviet emigration policy. Nowhere is it publicly written what state secrets could keep a would-be emigrant or a relative from emigrating. Nor are rejected applicants told what secrets figured in the denial. Mikhail Gorbachev announced in 1985 that secrets could not be their possessor's emigration after 10 years, but in practice it can be longer.

The limbo of "state secrets" is unjust; it causes anguish and separates families. Emigration procedures desperately need to be touched by the modernization Mr. Gorbachev promises Soviet society as a whole. The forthcoming summit meeting offers him a good occasion to report the change.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

One City, Every City

Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago, who died Wednesday at 65, loved to break political enemies and delight supporters by declaring, "I'm going to be mayor of the city of Chicago for 20 years." After his re-election to a second term last spring, it looked as if he might. Now, with his sudden death, assessments are in order, and they underline an important point: More than race, problems of the underclass are the challenge for city governments today.

Mr. Washington will not be remembered as a great mayor; he never got a chance to be. After his stunning victory in a racially acrimonious three-way contest in 1983, most of his first term was spent in conflict with a white City Council majority led by Alderman Edward Vrdolyak. Ultimately, Mr. Washington gained control of the council, then strengthened his hand in the elections in April.

Mr. Washington called himself a reformer, but he also called himself a "sepia Daley," a reference to former Mayor Richard Daley, master of the machine. Mr. Washington saw it as his role to tilt city government more toward those who had been locked out — blacks, Hispanics and white liberals. That meant vigorous affirmative

action in city hiring and contracting. It meant a black police chief and reduced tension between police and citizens.

It also meant equal opportunity to yield to temptation, like the bribes that two Washington-bloc aldermen were convicted this year of taking. As was the case with Mayor Daley, however, scandal never touched Mr. Washington personally.

What his mayoralty did not mean, sadly, was any tangible improvement for Chicago's vast black underclass. The city's public schools, overwhelmingly poor and minority, were recently described by the U.S. secretary of education, William Bennett, as the worst in the nation. After four years under Washington appointees, the Chicago Housing Authority is near insolvency. Gang violence characterizes daily life for many of the 144,000 persons whom the authority houses, and the police seem unable or unwilling to clamp down.

With no heir apparent, Mr. Washington's death may usher in a new political struggle, possibly along racial lines. But if his mayoralty demonstrated anything, it is that the problems of the urban underclass vastly transcend race.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

INF: The Gamble Paid Off

The agreement that Messrs. Shultz and Shevardnadze have concluded in Geneva on the "final details" of the Euromissile treaty confirms that the dynamic created just over a year ago by the "breakthrough" at Reykjavik is alive more than ever. It was disturbed neither by Mr. Reagan's numerous difficulties in the United States nor by the growing domestic political problems confronting Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow. Once the Soviet leader agreed to a date for his meeting with Mr. Reagan, the two partners were condemned to succeed.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Certainly, the benefits [of the agreement] appear much greater to the superpowers than to the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, whose latent fears of being deprived of the American nuclear umbrella have surfaced once again. It is difficult to argue that the abolition of a whole category of nuclear weapons does not, to some extent, affect NATO's strategy of flexible response.

—The Financial Times (London).

The superpowers have previously agreed to put a limit on what they might do in future but have never agreed to eliminate weapons accumulated in the past. The climate is better now than it has been since the heyday, short-lived and artificial though it is in retrospect, of the Nixon-Khrushchev détente. To a large extent this is [Mikhail] Gorbachev's doing. But the Western allies deserve their share of the credit. They did not let themselves be pushed around by the dreary succession of Kremlin leaders — Brezhnev, Andropov, Chernenko. NATO agreed on the twin-track policy — negotiate and deploy — in 1979. Mr. Reagan proposed the zero option. Mr. Gorbachev doubled it. At long last the gamble has paid.

—The Guardian (London).

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North Korea Sounds a Revolutionary Note of Realism

By Selig S. Harrison

PYONGYANG, North Korea — North Korea has lost faith in its ability to reunify Korea under Communist rule and is prepared to negotiate peace with South Korea and the United States after next month's presidential election in the South. This was my conclusion after 10 days of talks in Pyongyang last month with a variety of North Korean leaders, including Prime Minister Li Gun Mo, Foreign Minister Kim Jong Nam and Hwang Chang Yop, the powerful secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee responsible for foreign policy. Economic pressures appear to be compelling North Korea to pursue two related priorities: a reduction of military spending

in a mutual forces reduction agreement linked to a parallel withdrawal of American conventional and nuclear forces.

In a recent proposal to Seoul and Washington for negotiations to be held next March, after the election, the North suggested that force reductions be completed within five years. Foreign Minister Kim said that the deadline is negotiable, and did not rule out 10 years, with American air and naval forces remaining longer than ground forces. On verification and other key particulars, I found Pyongyang officials ready to compromise and to discuss details of how the agreement could operate. Prime Minister Li said that an arms reduction agreement "would relieve many of our economic problems by releasing manpower and funds needed for our civilian economy," adding that the government wants to promote "a great upsurge" of consumer goods during the first four years of the new seven-year economic plan, but that "how much we can shift to light industry depends largely on how much we can reduce our defense burden."

I found it much easier to have productive give-and-take with North Korean officials than 15 years ago. No subject was taboo, though there were flashes of anger and little enlightenment when I mentioned the health of 75-year-old Kim Il Sung, the ability of his son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il, to govern and the 1983 Rangoon bombing that killed 17 South Korean officials. On most issues, I found a readiness to go far beyond published positions and to respond directly to sharp challenges that would previously have produced predictable rhetoric.

In its formal stand on the unification of Korea, Pyongyang advocates a federation. Autonomous regions with differing systems would remain intact in North and South, but a "federal" government would have a combined army and a standing committee to "supervise" the two "regional" governments. This would be a transitional step on the road to full unification, with "the people" deciding when, whether and how to change the structure.

Not surprisingly, Seoul has dismissed this idea, arguing that Pyongyang would simply use the interchange that would occur under such a system to promote subversion in the South. When I criticized the North's proposal as unrealistic, Hwang Chang Yop and other high Central Committee officials retreated from their prepared remarks. "You will find us very flexible," said Mr. Hwang, "if we are all going in the same direction, toward confederation, rather than toward legitimizing two Koreas."

In the North's evolving concept, Mr. Hwang

said, federation is no longer a transitional stage but the "final stage" of unification, and there is no longer any provision for integrating the two differing social and economic systems. In principle, a combined army would be an ultimate goal, but "if we can improve relations between the two Koreas, then having two armies would be acceptable, especially if their size can be reduced." Mr. Hwang implied that Pyongyang is prepared to go along with a creeping process of "cross-recognition" of the two regimes by the major powers in the context of parallel movement toward a limited confederation.

"Cross-recognition" (Soviet, Chinese and U.S. recognition of both North and South) is the stated goal of American policy. It has been rejected by the North. But Mr. Hwang hinted at a compromise when asked whether he would like to see formal U.S. diplomatic relations with Pyongyang or would prefer to have the United States wait until it could have relations with a confederal republic. He said that a liaison office would be appropriate after the signing of a peace treaty, and that full relations

"might well" be possible when and if America agreed to a withdrawal of its forces and expressed a favorable attitude toward confederation, even if it is not actually achieved.

Asked about the future of Pyongyang's security links with Moscow and Beijing, Foreign Minister Kim said that "there is nothing immutable in our undertakings, just as we hope that there is nothing immutable in the present form of your relations with the South." "We intend to strengthen and develop our relations with the United States in the days ahead," he said. "We want balanced relations with the major powers. This is in our interest, and yours."

"Once we fought a war," he added, "but we cannot continuously maintain an abnormal relationship. The past is past."

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and a former foreign correspondent. His visit to North Korea, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, something rarely permitted to American journalists, was made under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Enter a New Generation of Leaders

KIM Jong Il has been steadily consolidating his control, obviously with his father's personal imprint. With the president and Defense Minister O Chin U, he is on the three-man presidium; he is a top member of the party's powerful Military Committee.

A younger, technocratic elite is emerging as Kim Jong Il has moved to build his own power base. The Party Secretariat, the day-to-day decision-making body, is now made up mostly of technocrats in their 50s. Li Gun Mo, who was named prime minister last December, is a competent economic planner and administrator. And a new generation of cadres, who are generally well-educated and have study or travel experience abroad, is taking over in the ministries from the old war veterans.

Inside the military, O Guk Ryol, who is in his mid-50s and reportedly was a classmate of Kim Jong Il at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute, was made army chief of staff in 1979. Many other graduates of this elite institution have moved into command positions.

As for Kim Jong Il himself, it may be too early to judge whether he has the political acumen and leadership skills to govern North Korea. He has only limited exposure outside Korea — his only travel abroad in the past decades has been to China — and his ability to handle world affairs remains untested.

In the meantime, North Korea faces formi-

dable challenges. Officials in Pyongyang are painted that Seoul alone apparently will host the Olympic Games in 1988. They are troubled at the way Beijing has forged closer military ties with Washington. They have had to become immensely more reliant on the Soviet Union, which now provides large numbers of MiG-23 fighter planes, SAM-3 missiles and other assistance.

But in return, sources say, the Soviets have pressed North Korea to allow them to establish naval bases there. Pyongyang has declined, but in its present isolation, may not be able to hold out long. North Korea blames Washington and Seoul for pushing it into Soviet arms.

In an attempt to reduce tensions, the U.S. State Department has, since March, permitted American officials to have dialogues with North Korean diplomats. That is a positive step, but much more must be done.

The time is ripe for America to open scholarly, journalistic and economic exchanges with North Korea. And the annual U.S.-South Korean military exercises should be suspended or scaled down. Such measures appear certain to bring a conciliatory response from the North.

—Parry H. Chang, professor of political science and director of East Asian studies, at Pennsylvania State University, just returned from a trip to North Korea. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The Good News: Consensus Government Is Beginning to Work

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The good news in this Thanksgiving week is that consensus government is beginning to work in Washington and it is likely to continue. Prospective successors for the policy managers now in office are more numerous and significant than generally realized. And those successes are likely to influence in a positive way the character of the next president and his government.

A budget agreement, reducing deficits by \$76 billion in the next two years, has been signed. Congress will deliver on it, almost assuredly, because the consequences of renegeing are too scary to contemplate.

Further assurance for the fragile world financial picture lies in the postponement of any action on the trade bill until next year. So laden is that measure with protectionist features and special-interest provisions that it can only benefit from delay.

Meantime, progress is being made on the military-political side of inter-

national affairs, both at the regional and the superpower levels. A slow, precarious process of reconciliation and negotiation is under way in both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Mikhail Gorbachev is on his way to Washington to sign an agreement that will remove intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe. He comes amid brightening prospects for progress on issues ranging from Afghanistan to strategic arms.

Hard-lining, head-bashing and demagogic provocation have lost appeal. The vacancy on the Supreme Court apparently will be filled by Judge Anthony Kennedy, a sound conservative who is not so ideological in his approach to raise the fear of capriciously reopening settled issues.

With Frank Carlucci succeeding Caspar Weinberger at the Pentagon, almost all the central positions in the Reagan administration are held by

outsiders, but men who by instinct and training are prepared to deal with the tough policy constraints and the need for consensus that will confront the next occupant of the White House.

George Bush and Bob Dole, the leading Republican contenders, are men of this type. Mr. Bush is so much an instinctive conciliator that the major challenge facing his candidacy is to articulate his basic priorities. Everything suggests that decision-making in a Bush administration would involve a lot of consultation and negotiation. Voters still need to hear what, beyond his instinctive hospitality and good will, he would bring to the table.

Mr. Dole, a consummate insider, has moved from a background of sharp partisanship to a far greater degree of comfort and skill in dealing with adversaries. He has demonstrated, both as majority and minority leader of the Senate, that he has the force of personality to make others step up to their responsibilities.

Most of the Democratic contenders have displayed their skills for briefer times or in smaller arenas, which is one reason they are underdogs. But Richard Gephardt and Albert Gore are identified with successful legislative compromises on tricky issues. Michael Dukakis is Massachusetts' both preacher and practitioner. "Consensus" government Bruce Babbitt learned some of the same tricks in Arizona, where opposition control of the legislature made it a greater challenge.

To be sure, there are candidates in both parties who tend to celebrate their role as dissenters — Paul Simon, Jack Kemp, Pierre du Pont, Al Gore, the two reverts, Jesse Jackson and Pat Robertson. But the odds remain good that the rediscovery of reasonableness that Washington is celebrating this Thanksgiving may be more than a passing phase. It could be the next trend.

The Washington Post

that the twin budget and trade deficits have a shadow triplet: the deficit in the incidence of party government.

OPINION

Realism
That Certain Morbid Fear
Of Hearing a Communist

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — As Americans celebrate Thanksgiving time, the nation that is thought of as a generous one, optimistic, open, it is the self-confident country that Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he said in his first inaugural: "If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it."

But there is another strain running through American history. It is a morbid fear of opposing views, a paranoia about those who are different. A 19th-century example was the Know-Nothing movement, preaching hatred of Catholics and foreigners. In this century the great fear is of communism.

The paranoid streak showed up recently in the hasty abandonment of plans to have the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, address a joint session of Congress. Reason and toleration vanished in the rush to dispel the dread specter of a Communist on the rostrum.

Representative Dick Cheney, a Wyoming Republican, said, "Addressing a joint meeting of Congress is a high honor, one of the highest honors we can accord anyone." The honor, many suggested, should be reserved for foreign statesmen with humane and democratic values. A fine idea. But it has not exactly been the rule.

The elder Anastasio Somoza, the Nicaraguan dictator, addressed the House and Senate (separately, as was

the custom then) in 1939. Fulgencio Batista of Cuba spoke to the House in 1942. In the postwar years joint meetings have been addressed by the shah of Iran, Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, Syngman Rhee of South Korea and William Tolbert of Liberia.

These tyrants qualified for the "high honor" because they were described as anti-Communist. We can see the wonderful job they did for their people, and for U.S. interests, by looking at the stable, democratic conditions today in Nicaragua, Cuba, Iran, the Philippines, South Korea and Liberia.

The Soviet Union has been and remains a powerful threat to freedom. The Soviet government has repressed its own people and those of Eastern Europe. Its forces remain in Afghanistan.

But the question is how to deal most effectively with the leader of such a repressive power when he visits. Act friendly? Or show confidence in freedom?

There is no doubt what Jefferson would have done. That president would have thought that the American way, and the most effective way, was to let Mr. Gorbachev see America in all its diversity of opinion — and to see that Americans are not afraid to hear him speak from the rostrum of the House.

There has actually been a test recently of open debate with Soviet leaders.

ABC News, in three extraordinary live television programs called "Capital to Capital," had members of Congress

and of the Supreme Soviet exchanging views. No one who watched could be



In the Gulf War, Apply Pressure to All Who Resist Peace

Four months have elapsed since the passage by the UN Security Council of Resolution 598, calling for a cease-fire in the war that has raged for more than seven years between Iran and Iraq. Despite the near-universal condemnation of this war, and irrespective of threats made to Iran from time to time of an arms embargo, the Islamic Republic has remained adamant, vowing to continue the war unless the Security Council addresses the question of determining who was responsible for starting it.

Resolution 598 seems to favor Iraq, in that it calls on Iran to accept a cease-fire and a return to the borders agreed in a treaty with Iraq in 1975, a treaty

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If there is a genuine desire for peace, is it not illogical to play into the hands of those uninterested in ending the war? For the sake of peace, could not international pressure also be applied on Iraq to accept a cease-fire in place, coupled with a promise of justice for the people of Iran?

This would serve to isolate those who do not wish to have peace at any price.

MEHRDAD KHONSARI,
Chairman, Friends of Iran,
London.

Travel Ideas for Will

Regarding "For Gorbachev's U.S. Visit, Try This Didactic Itinerary" (Nov. 17):

George F. Will's "itinerary" for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to America would, indeed, be a learning experience. Even if Mr. Gorbachev doesn't make the trip, Mr. Will should — for a chance to reconsider his opinions of what makes America "great."

In California, Mr. Will could attempt to explain the basic ideological difference between the United States's bout with wartime bigotry (the "short-lived

apostasy from national principles," as he labels the Japanese-American relocation camps) and, say, Nazi Germany's. In the SDI lab, he can see how Ronald Reagan would inflict terrestrial blindness on outer space.

Next, he should visit the Great Plains, where a considerable portion of America's "un-collective grainery" avoids foreclosure by selling wheat to the Soviet Union. He should ride the train so he can consider the brutality with which thousands of Chinese and Irish immigrants were exploited to conquer the American West. He could stop in White Sands, New Mexico, to see where the United States made good on the atomic threat; he could talk to an American Indian, the U.S. equivalent to the Soviet Union's uprooted Tatars.

On second thought, perhaps Mr. Will should stay in his Washington office. A trip like this one might reveal that the differences between the United States and the "evil empire" are not as vast as he would have them.

CAROLYN NELSON,
Tubingen, West Germany.

Does Mr. Will expect the head of the Soviet Communist Party to condemn official history, his country, and most Soviet accomplishments, simply to appease American sensibilities? Mikhail Gorbachev was not celebrating the "70th anniversary of totalitarianism" as Mr. Will seems to think, but the 70th anniversary of a revolution in which the Russian people rose up against a monarchy, just as the Americans had 140 years earlier.

Rather than giving Mr. Gorbachev a didactic itinerary for the United States, I think we should give Mr. Will one for the rest of the world. He should start in Latin America, where I understand that President Ronald Reagan is making the U.S. version of official history.

JOSHUA B. KRETCHMAR,
Paris.

There are other itineraries that Mr. Will could suggest for Mr. Gorbachev. A trip like New York, for instance, might conceivably include parts of Harlem and the haunts of homeless whites.

MICHAEL MAEGRAHT,
Stuttgart.

A Violation of Trust

In "For Some Israelis, the Good News Turns Out to Be No News" (Nov. 7), Thomas L. Friedman correctly notes the relief Israelis feel as a result of the peace and quiet provided by the Israel Broadcasting Authority strike. But he fails to mention the lesson that should be learned from the strike.

For months Israelis have been victimized by disruptive TV and radio job actions. This has resulted in complete apathy by the public to the cause of those responsible for the disruptions. When public employees violate the public's trust by exploiting their monopoly, they cannot expect to receive the support of their victim.

BRUCE HURWITZ,
Jerusalem.

Correction

The name of Paul Lendvai, director of Radio Austria International, was misspelled in his Nov. 20 opinion column and in a letter to the editor on Nov. 26.

The writer, a philosophy professor at the University of California, Riverside, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

NOTES ON A CENTURY

When a Great Headline Writer Met the Challenge of Hiroshima



harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosened against those who brought the war to the Far East."

We fancied ourselves smart-enough editors. But what was this stuff about the power of the universe?

We got to work. I rewrote everything I could get from our Washington bureau and the wires into a long, roundup story. But the finest work that night was done by Frank Webb, the best copyreader on the New York desk who had been among the first people to get the Paris paper going again after the Germans had been driven out.

Although we had some help from the excellent Stars and Stripes staffers who shared our building and moonlighted for cognac money, Frank bore most of the copy desk burden. Almost every night he wound up at 3 A.M. down in the composing room, scribbling headlines on a batch of copy paper atop one of the makeup dollies. The French printers stood around him patiently waiting for words they could set into headlines. They didn't know English, but they knew he was very

very good. The fit.

That night — working on the composing room stone — he came up with this:

ATOMIC BOMB REVOLUTIONIZES WAR; HITS JAPAN LIKE 20,000 TONS OF TNT

Secret of Nature Solved To Rain Ruin on Enemy

Our parent Tribune in New York, The New York Times, and almost every other paper, headlined the "20,000 tons of TNT" because that had been in the official release.

But "Revolutionizes War"? They didn't see it. There had been hundreds of massive bombings and many people, including a lot of correspondents and even some generals, thought this was "just another big bomb." It was, of course, and much, much more.

One of the prewar Herald staff who had showed up again in the Rue de Berri after the liberation was a wonderful bear of a man named Vincent Bugeja, bent over with a scholar's stoop.

"Bugeja" was a native of Malta. He was a fine scholar who aspired to the Roman Catholic priesthood.

He entered a Jesuit seminary in England and had almost completed the rigorous seven-year period of training when, as Booj told the story, his superiors circulated a letter notifying all seminarians that they must sign a statement that the theory of evolution was false. Bugeja protested.

Within a few days he was released from his vows and left the seminary.

Physics was one of his hobbies. He knew a lot about it. So when we finished work that night I asked Booj to explain what this was all about.

"I just don't know," he said. "We're taught that if you started an atomic chain reaction there would be no way to control it."

"I can only conclude that the Americans have found some way of terminating the chain reaction after they have obtained a certain amount of energy from it. It's an enormous event."

"Revolutionizes War" was wonderful.

Maybe we should have said "Revolutionizes Everything."

This is the 39th in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

ANNOUNCING

The International Herald Tribune
Centennial Scholarship
for the INSEAD MBA Program

The International Herald Tribune announces the International Herald Tribune Centennial Scholarship, to be awarded to an outstanding candidate already admitted to the INSEAD MBA Program.

The inauguration of this scholarship emphasizes the International Herald Tribune's continuing commitment to the practice of international business and to the institutions which advance it.

It seems appropriate, as this newspaper enters its Second Century, that we look to the future as well as to the past. As one significant way of doing that, the IHT will provide a full tuition scholarship that will enable a young person who has displayed outstanding potential as a leader in international management to seek an MBA at INSEAD.

In the 28 years since INSEAD (the European Institute of Business Administration) was founded in Fontainebleau, just south of Paris, it has become one of Europe's leading graduate business schools. Approximately 300 young people representing 30 to 35 different nationalities graduate from INSEAD each year.

INSEAD uses interactive learning methods, forming multicultural groups to examine and solve problems in areas such as marketing, finance, organizational psychology and political analysis. In ten months of intensive work, students will earn not only an internationally recognized graduate business degree, but also the opportunity to move quickly to higher management levels, particularly with the many firms that keep an eye on INSEAD's crop of graduates.

The Centennial Scholarship competition is open to persons who have shown particular interest in the field of communications (publishing media, advertising, public relations). Can-

didates must fulfill INSEAD's admission requirements.

They must be between 23 and 35, have a solid educational background and demonstrate through previous experience their managerial abilities. They must prove their quantitative and verbal reasoning abilities by taking the Graduate Management Admission Test.

Because the program is bilingual, candidates must be fluent English and have a good working knowledge of French.

The Scholarship is for the academic year beginning September, 1988 or January, 1989.

To enter the Scholarship contest, candidates should apply to INSEAD soon. The GMAT will be held January 23 and March 19, 1988. The International Herald Tribune Centennial Scholarship and INSEAD applications must reach INSEAD before March 1, 1988, and include an essay of not more than 1,000 words on one of the following subjects:

THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY
OF THE MEDIA
IN ECONOMIC PROGRESSTHE ROLE AND EVOLUTION OF BUSINESS
REPORTING IN THE MEDIA

The International Herald Tribune Centennial scholar will be selected from scholarship candidates admitted by INSEAD on June 25, 1988, by a panel composed of 3 leading figures from the communications field, and senior executives from the International Herald Tribune and INSEAD.

In order to obtain the necessary documents to apply to the INSEAD MBA Program and the Scholarship, please complete the reply coupon and return it to:

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Standard of French: Fluent Rusty

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50 YEARS AGO
1937: A Basis for Peace
"It is an atomic bomb," the statement said. "It is a

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- Poland's Restoration Team
- Feltsman's U.S. Debut
- Playwright Caryl Churchill

CRITICS' CHOICE

MILAN

La Scala Opening

Verdi is the usual fare for the traditional Dec. 7 opening of the opera season at the Teatro alla Scala, but this year it is "Don Giovanni," a celebration of the 200th anniversary of Mozart's masterpiece. Riccardo Muti will conduct and the production is in the hands of Giorgio Strehler. Thomas Allen and José Van Dam will alternate in the title role (five more performances are scheduled through December) and Van Dam and Claudio Desderi will share the role of Leporello.

PARIS

New Magazine for Collectors

L'Objet d'Art, a magazine devoted to Old Master painting and the decorative arts before 1950, has just gone on sale. Backed by the publishers of the successful Beaux Arts magazine launched four years ago, the new publication is more specialized and sets its sights on an older age group and on serious collectors. Unlike art magazines that offer a mix of ancient and contemporary art, with photography, interior decoration and design thrown in, L'Objet d'Art strives to be resolutely unmodern, and to explore its subjects in lavishly illustrated detail.

Egyptian Artist's Delicacy

The Egyptian sculptor and painter Adam Henein had a precocious intuition of the possibilities of art when he was taken to the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities in Cairo for the first time at the age of 8. The delicate inflection of each plane that is so typical of the sculpture of the Pharaonic period provided him with an aesthetic criterion that he constantly applied in his own work. In the present show sculptures are mingled with abstract paintings on papyrus, which are marked by an exceptional and radiant warmth. Henein is a unique case in contemporary art because, while he is open to contemporary values, he is above all solicited by the desire to recapture this deep and wondrous intuition that first came to him in early childhood. In this way, too, he resolves the difficult problem of identity that so often haunts Third World artists when they work in a Western idiom. Adam Henein, Centre Culturel Egyptien, 111 Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 5. To Dec. 5.

(Michael Gibson)

CHICAGO

Anselm Kiefer Retrospective

A retrospective exhibition of the work of Anselm Kiefer will open at the Art Institute of Chicago Dec. 5, introducing to the U.S. public the full achievement of the 42-year-old German artist. Organized jointly with the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the exhibition will present about 70 works, including paintings, sculpture ("Palette with Wings" shown above), books, photographic pieces and a suite of watercolors. The exhibition runs through January in Chicago, then goes to Philadelphia (March 6-May 1), the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art (June 14-Sept. 11) and the Museum of Modern Art in New York (Oct. 17-Jan. 3, 1989).

STUTTGART

Three by van Manen

"Shaker Loops," a new ballet by Hans van Manen set to music by John Adams, will have its first performance by the Stuttgart Ballet Nov. 29, part of a triple-bill of works by the Dutch choreographer. Also on the program are "Rites and Pieces," to music by David Byrne and Brian Eno, a Stuttgart premiere, and a work already in the company repertoire, "Corps," set to Berg's Violin Concerto. Sets and costumes for all three works are by Keso Dekker, and Ashley Lawrence will conduct the Adams and Berg scores.

ZURICH

Edward Munch Retrospective

"The Cry," Edward Munch's best-known work, is the stuff of which all fears are made. The Norwegian artist (1863-1943) drew from his own torment: The loss of his mother when he was 5, the death of his sister at 15, his father's helplessness, unhappy love affairs all fed his attempt to paint the range of human emotions. From his grief came masterpieces such as "The Sick Child" (above). Happier memories are evoked by scenes of young bathers, views of 19th-century Paris where he studied and was influenced by Seurat and Caillebotte. There are the portraits of women he loved, and of friends such as August Strindberg, as well as self-portraits, from the young dandy smoking a cigarette to the ghostly, hollow-eyed figure wandering around his lakeshore home near Oslo. At the Kunsthaus, Zurich until Feb. 14.

(Mavis Guinard)

NEW YORK

Art and Antiques Center

Place des Antiquaires, the new international center for fine arts and antiques, opened on Nov. 18 at 125 East 57th Street with a gala benefit for the Metropolitan Opera House and a complementary exhibition, "L'Art et L'Opéra," of rare opera costumes, photographs and memorabilia from the archives of the Met. Place des Antiquaires houses dealers from Europe and Asia as well as the United States, and aims, says director Judith Applegate, to "present superb collections...the finest under one roof in America." There are two concourse galleries, shops and exhibition halls, occupying 50,000 square feet in a new office tower.



Above, "Maria de Buenos Aires"; top right, the Houston production of "Porgy and Bess"; right, Martine Dupuy as Adalgisa in the opera's "Norma."

What Makes Opera? A Wider Definition

by David Stevens

OPERA as a genre is enjoying a popularity that would have seemed inconceivable a generation ago, when the mere word "opera" evoked the idea of an elitist, exotic, hybrid and irrational entertainment that had its followers but scared away a larger, popular audience. Now, not only is the mainstream of the repertory from Mozart through Puccini thriving, but the whole field is expanding to include long-forgotten areas of operatic endeavor and new ones, to embrace works that not so long ago were excluded from the open house by definition and contemporary composers who until recently would not have been caught dead within its precincts.

The Baroque and early music revival has reclaimed a host of magnificent works that can be made to speak to new audiences and are enjoying astonishing popularity. The thirst for novelties has brought back 19th-century and early-20th-century rarities from Weber to Weill. Central European opera companies have long admitted the American musical to the operetta wing of the repertory, and even if Stephen Sondheim has not always set Broadway on fire, the New York City and the English National operas have found room for him. The minimalist composer Philip Glass has emerged from New York's SoHo and experimental theater to become highly successful at getting commissions from the opera houses, and at filling those houses.

What kind of definition of opera would be necessary to cover some of the season's recent events in or within striking distance

of Paris? The safest one might be a sweeping one, say, that opera is just about anything that requires the resources of an opera company to perform — voices, orchestra, chorus, dancers, technical support of all kinds.

BELLINI's "Norma," now in a new production at the Paris Opera, fits handily into any mainstream definition. "Porgy and Bess," back in Europe in the Houston Grand Opera's pioneering production, has pretty much won recognition as the opera Gertrudis said it was. And the northern city of Toulouse has just been the site of a new bridgehead, an "opera-tango" called "Maria de Buenos Aires," whose composer, Astor Piazzolla, has a musical past that includes 25 years of playing in Buenos Aires cabarets, studies in Europe with Nadia Boulanger and Hermann Scherchen, and is the author of music that has made him a controversial (in Buenos Aires) renovator of the tango.

Piazzolla has in common with Gershwin that they sought to marry Old World form with New World content, art music and popular, and in common with Brecht and Weill that "Maria" and "Threepenny Opera" and "Mahagonny" portray a world of nocturnal, urban low life, of bordellos, gypsies, prostitutes and their protectors.

"Maria de Buenos Aires" started out in 1968 as a "little opera," with a text by Horacio Ferrer, that ran for four months in Buenos Aires in concert form and was saved from oblivion by a recording. It employed two singers, a speaker, and Piazzolla at the head of a 10-piece orchestra. A frequent member of the audience was Jacobo Romano, who with Jorge Zulueta forms a team that under the name Grupo Acción

Instrumental has produced a string of strange but ingenious quasi-operatic collages — usually original texts to which existing music is adapted, often in unexpected, not to say bizarre, ways.

ROMANO was taken with "Maria," and some years later tried to get Piazzolla to agree to a scenic version. (By this time Romano, Zulueta and Piazzolla were all living in Europe.) The composer resisted. "I was afraid of Jacobo and Jorge," he is quoted as saying. "Their work seemed to me a little crazy. Crazy, but full of ideas and persistent." Piazzolla ended by agreeing, and after a number of false starts the world's first opera-tango reached the stage last Friday at the Atelier Lyrique in Toulouse — where Baroque opera is the standard fare.

For the stage version, Piazzolla and Ferrer expanded music and libretto into 22 short scenes in two acts, a kind of musical fresco of which the tango in various forms is the base. Romano and Zulueta are credited, respectively, with the scenic and musical "adaptation." The number of characters grew and so did the orchestra, with triple strings, string bass, flutes, percussion, piano, electric guitar and a bandoneon, the German-born Argentine nationalized member of the accordion family now indissolubly associated with the tango.

The characters are more types than persons. Maria (the spindly mezzo soprano Margarita Zimermann) is a woman and a kind of incarnation of Buenos Aires; killed by her protector, she returns in ghostly form, undergoes a kind of ethereal conception, and comes full circle by giving birth to another Maria. The part, and the three other women's parts (really multiple roles)

require operatic voices, whereas the men's roles are written in the popular manner of tango singers. The male characters are El Duende, an evanescent yet ubiquitous night spirit, and his sidekick Tito the Tangista; Geronio Porteño ("swallow of the port"); Maria's melancholy first lover (Hernan Salinas, whose warmly rough baritone is richly evocative), and Gato Ricardo (Maria's protector-killer, a danced role taken by Gigi Cauchiem, who also did the stylized choreography for other sequences). Bruno Pizzamiglio, Italian-born and Argentine-trained, was the conductor, and the orchestra's sound was dominated by the virtuosic bandoneon of Juan Jose Mosallini, a Paris-resident Argentine composer.

For the set, Zulueta (who played piano in the orchestra and doubled as designer) conceived a stage-filling bandoneon that opened in its folds and at its extremities, a kind of musical Pandora's box that Romano's staging manipulated to let the characters materialize and vanish with almost spooky suddenness. Paco Rabanne's costumes evoked a milieu of swank tackiness.

In a program interview, Piazzolla expresses the hope that his made a successful marriage of two musical forms and two cultures, and reports that the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires is interested in it.

The tango is limited in its origins and format — which accounts for the need to rely on short scenes of almost cinematic speed — but it can be of potent expressive power. Ferrer's text is said to be written in a highly personal idiom, but incomprehensibility of sexual detail has never fatally damaged an opera's chances. If "Maria de Buenos Aires," despite telling and poetic moments, seemed to add up to less than the sum of its fascinating parts, it may have been because of a certain intellectualized typing of characters or of stylistic shifts between reality and dream (the ghostly content, the circus of analysis, the marionette bordello). Or maybe the passage of time will prove otherwise.

But opera is a complicated machine that often does not work as well as it should.

As the superior parts that may go into it, and it is not always apparent why. That, to one degree or another, was also evident in the Paris stagings of "Porgy and Bess" and "Norma."

The Houston production, now almost a

Continued on page 9

Clint Eastwood Celebrates Charlie Parker

by Mike Zwerin

THE SCENARIO for the film titled "Bird" currently being directed and produced by Clint Eastwood ends with the graffiti "Bird Lives" scrawled on a New York wall. Bird was Charlie Parker and it was scrawled on many walls after his death. It has a defiant ring to it and Bird does indeed live.

We can expect a lot of high-flapping words to be printed about "Bird," which winds up shooting next week and is scheduled for mid-1988 release. "Will Clint Eastwood make Charlie Parker fans' day?" has already appeared. In "Celebrating Bird," his American Book Award winner, Gary Giddins writes that Bird's life and personality are subjects of great passion; his women especially are caught in the play, each championing her own gospel."

This subject is not one to treat flippantly.

Bird is a subject of great passion; no laughing matter. But laughter is serious business, and genius, no matter how influential, is incomplete without a giggle along the line. Happily, Joel Oliansky's script for the film is about as far from a downer as could be expected from any story about a junkie alcoholic genius wrestling with his demons.

The Hasidic wedding trumpeter Red Rodney (born Robert Chudnick) worked

with Bird and Thelonious Monk is included, as is the tour through the segregated South during which Bird passed Rodney as black with the billing "Bluesman Albino Red." And in 1955, when a doctor asked the terminally ill, 34-year-old Bird if he ever drank alcohol, this garrulous imbibitor of a cornucopia of elixirs and powders replied: "Sometimes I take a sherry before dinner."

BUT the larger view and continuing relevance of Bird's alienation is part of the persistent alienation of jazz from art music in general. Giddins, whose "Celebrating Bird" is being published in softback in tandem with his one-hour documentary video of the same name, elaborates: "Despite [his] incalculable influence."

[Parker's] admirers wonder at the absence of civic honors (statues, streets, parks, stamps), though a more acute absence is that of adequate recognition in studies that purport to evaluate 'serious' music."

Although, according to Rodney, Bird could barely notate music and understood harmony principally by instinct, he would insert a phrase of "Alice Blue Gown" in any key at any time in the middle of an improvisation on any tune in honor of a passing lady in a blue gown. Although he had no college degree, Giddins says, "he seemed to know something about everything." He was an avid reader, played chess, discussed politics with politicians and science with scientists; he analyzed the works of Arthur Honegger and Igor Stravinsky, he could clean and cook rabbits. The Ukrainian working-class beer drinkers in his neighborhood bar didn't even know he was a musician.

Eastwood chose Forest Whitaker ("Platoon," "The Color of Money") for the lead because "he combines pathos with an ingratiating smile." Diane Venora (who once played the role of Hamlet in the New York Shakespeare Festival) is Chan Parker,



From left, Tommy Potter, Charlie Parker, Miles Davis at The Three Deuces in New York, 1938.

Continued on page 8

WEEKEND

A Genteel Playwright Takes On a Venal World

by Mel Gussow

ONDON — In Caryl Churchill's vitriolic comedy, "Serious Money," greed, corruption and self-interest share equal billing. Venality is a way of LIFFE (an acronym for the London International Financial Futures Exchange). Money is the key to more money — and to power — and on this boardroom battlefield even sex takes a holiday. In one of the play's more absurd scenes, a banker and a businesswoman try to arrange a tryst and find they do not even have time for a quick lunch date in their tightly scheduled, upwardly mobile lives. So they forget sex and return to the stimulation of profit-making in the City.

The play, which begins with a scene borrowed from "The Volunteers, or the Stock Jobbers," a 1692 romp by Thomas Shadwell, is a kind of neo-Restoration comedy of ill manners and strangled morality. For the atrocity it offers a crash course in Euro-economics. In London, "Serious Money" has tapped a responsive chord with both the playwright's traditional admirers and those whom she is subjecting to ridicule.

Whether "Serious Money" will repeat its London success when it opens Dec. 3 at the Public Theater is a matter of conjecture. The very Englishness of the play may act against it, as may the stock market specificity of the locale, characters and jargon. One thing is certain: With the crisis on Wall Street, the play could not be timelier.

"Serious Money" ends with the re-election of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the cynical prediction, in song, of "five more glorious years." After Black Monday on Wall Street, the author changed only one line: there is now a reference to prices falling "in the crash."

In America, the interest in Churchill has been whetted by her last three plays to arrive here — "Cloud Nine," "Top Girls" and "Fen." The three plays are widely divergent. In "Cloud Nine" (1981) Churchill mocks the cuckoo land of English colonialism at the same time that she explores the bizarre byways of sexual role-playing. "Top Girls" (1982) describes the hollowness of the modern career woman who, in her climb, emulates the men who have repressed her. "Fen" (1983) is an embittered slice of life depicting the desperation and suppressed passions of women forced to become slaves to the land and to the men in their lives.

WHAT they have in common is a fierce sense of fair play, a fervid social consciousness that caters to no special interest. Though socialism and feminism are of primary concern to the author, she is neither a polemicist nor a propagandizer. In fact, one of the ironies of "Top Girls" is that none of the heroines is really heroic, least of all the career woman at the center. In her plays, Churchill is striking at deeper issues, such as the corruptive power of ownership and a collective view of history that breaks through barriers of time, class and gender.

Churchill, 49, has been writing plays for almost 30 years. But, beginning with "Cloud Nine," she has been consolidating her position as one of the most original and daring of contemporary playwrights. Her work offers a defiant answer to anyone who thinks that women writers can be pigeonholed. Churchill is as strong-willed and as earthy as any of her male colleagues and more willing than



Caryl Churchill with her latest play.

many of them to challenge theatrical tradition. This, combined with her dazzling sense of theatricality, has moved her into the front ranks of her profession.

"She's a dramatist whose moment has come," says Max Stafford-Clark, artistic director of the Royal Court Theatre in London. He directed "Top Girls" and "Serious Money" in America and England in an exchange program between the Royal Court and the Public Theater. "Caryl is coming to terms with Thatcher's effect on women, on people who make money and on the poor. She's constantly exploring and commenting on events as they happen."

Just as her work has its contradictions, Churchill is herself a paradox. Her plays are outrageous, even scandalous and the language, as in "Serious Money," can be scabrous. The playwright, however, is no wild-eyed weird sister, but a genteel woman with a kind of regal reserve. The British director William Gaskill thinks she's a "classic English beauty" — with her graying hair and high cheekbones. Married to a lawyer and the mother of three sons (they are 24, 22 and 17), she has a close circle of friends. Outside of that circle, she is aggressively shy.

One Saturday afternoon last summer, when she and I were having tea in a West End cafe, she gradually became somewhat revealing. She said that, in her work, she was interested in "power, powerlessness and exploitation, people's longings, obsessions and dreams." I asked her what her obsessions were. After a long pause, she said in a muffled voice: "I don't feel consumed with them." But admitted to having "passionate days." That day, for example, before we met, she had spent hours playing a single Bach fugue over and over on the piano, trying to analyze and understand its structure.

With that story tantalizingly in the air, she suddenly announced that it was 5 o'clock and she had to leave in order to look in on "Serious Money" at the late afternoon matinee. Wanting to prolong the talk, I suggested that I might accompany her and watch the show with her from backstage. She was hor-

rified at the idea. "I wouldn't take the responsibility for bringing someone backstage," she said, and then added politely but firmly that she had really talked enough. Momentarily sympathizing with the problems of the interviewer, she said, "I know you want the whole iceberg, not just the tip of it," and suggested, "You could make this article about my dislike of interviews." Then she made a wish. "I want to be either Homer or Anon., one of those people no one says anything about." With the barest glimmer of a smile, Anon. rushed off to her hit show.

In her case, withdrawal comes with the territory. The more people want, the less she is prepared to surrender. Earlier in her career, she did sit for questioning, even, on occasion, permitting outsiders to penetrate her home — now as then in the middle-class Islington section of London. Those visits ceased after one reporter was rash enough to mention that there were dirty dishes in her sink. "I don't like having deductions about my life and character drawn from my work," she explains. "It's bad enough having them drawn from my work."

MORE and more she has to field requests from academics analyzing her body of work. "Students doing a thesis will come to me and say, 'Did you know there are babies in all your plays?'" The plays have an obsession with time." Her response: "Oh, yes, well, indeed." She adds as proof of her unpredictability: "There's no baby in 'Serious Money.' (In point of fact, there are babies in most of her plays — and the works are obsessed with time.)

Although Churchill thrives in a collaborative form of theater, she is, in other respects, a loner. One close friend provides a clue to her behavior: "She's gone through enormous emotional upheaval, out of which the writing comes. I think she tends to get deeply depressed when she's not working. Her life would be enormously stunted without the theater." In her, there would appear to be a dichotomy between family obligations and a

desire for adventure. To a great extent, she finds that adventure in her work, which as much as anything transports her to Cloud Nine. In criticism, one might say that her work is overly intellectual, that it suppresses her emotions and conceals her own point of view.

This sense of propriety, of conforming to expectations, apparently took root early in her childhood. She is the only child of Robert Churchill, who for many years was a cartoonist for the London Daily Mail and other publications. Her mother was formerly a fashion model. Though the playwright has frequently been quoted as saying she was "infinitely, distantly" related to Sir Winston Churchill, she says she has no proof of such a relationship. Had Sir Winston met his namesake, he might have pigeonholed her, along with Russia, as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

Churchill expressed her interest in theater very early. By the time she was 4, she was making up pantomimes and staging them for the amusement of her parents. She grew up in Montreal, returning to London in the late 1950s in order to study English at Oxford University, where her plays were given student productions. Just out of university, she married David Harter, a promising young lawyer. While keeping house and bringing up the children, she continued to write plays, writing out of whatever domestic calm she could find.

For many years, her creative time was determined by the children's school hours. Necessarily, the plays were short. Later, she characterized this work as "depressed plays about depression."

Clarifying that quote, she says, "I was fed up with the situation I found myself in in the 1960s. I didn't like being a barrister's wife and going out to dinner with other professional people and dealing with middle-class life. It seemed claustrophobic. Having started off with undefined idealistic assumptions about the kind of life we could lead, we had drifted into something quite conventional and middle class and boring. By the mid-'60s, I had this gloomy feeling that when the revolution came I would be swept away."

At the same time, her husband had become dissatisfied with his role as a barrister. He began giving free legal advice in a local legal center. Together they chose a life of genteel poverty and of limited professional aspiration, all of which seemed appropriate to their sense of social responsibility. She began doing research on bad housing conditions, and from that evolved "Owners" in 1972, her first full-length play to be done in London. At its center was an acquisitive landlady, a strong woman as anti-heroine, foreshadowing similar characters in "Top Girls" and other works.

"Owners" was followed by several productions created within an ensemble — at the Joint Stock company and the Monstrous Regiment, a women's theater group — a giant step away from writing short plays at her kitchen table. The Joint Stock method brought the actors, directors and playwright together in a collaborative process. A specific subject would be chosen and, over a period of several weeks, the participants would do field research, bringing their findings back into the workshop. Then the playwright would go off and spend several months writing a play.

Though at first she was self-conscious about such public affiliation, Churchill soon found herself highly stimulated. The first of her plays to emerge from this process was the

1976 "Light Shining in Buckinghamshire," a complex historical epic about the thwarted English revolution of the 17th century. Three years later, the Joint Stock principle was applied to British colonialism. The result, "Cloud Nine," later directed in the United States by Tommy Tune, represented a breakthrough for her.

The playwright has repeatedly returned to the collaborative method, although she also continued to write plays without benefit of ensemble research. One such play, "Top Girls," came out of her own desire to write about women at work. "I thought of calling the play 'Heroines,'" she says, "but I was afraid that one wouldn't see the irony of the title. Perhaps people don't see the irony of 'Top Girls.'"

With "Fen," she was once more at work with Joint Stock, on location interviewing farm workers in the marshy fen country north of London. Though "Fen" and "Serious Money" are totally divergent in setting, style and content, each began as a socio-anthropological study of a way of life, a tribe that was totally alien to the author before she began the project.

With "Fen," she was once more at work



Forest Whitaker.

Parker

Continued from page 7

board. The soundtrack will be released as a album.

Niehaus played alto saxophone with Ste. Kenton and taught Whitaker how to play visually. He has known Eastwood since am days in Fort Ord, California. "Clint was the bartender and bouncer in a non-commissioned officers club where I played. He's also a pretty fair piano player. We talked about jazz all the time."

Red Rodney, who plays himself on the soundtrack and was also a consultant, says that Eastwood once told him on the set that "I can't believe I'm in the same room with all you guys." Imagine — a big star says that. He's made it clear to everyone that he wants authenticity, he doesn't want another 'Billie Holiday Story' fiasco. At the beginning, I saw that certain things were not right and finally I got up the nerve to tell Clint about them. The script had us looking like junkies with horns and tails. But we didn't want to be junkies. At the beginning, sure, we may have thought it was the hip thing to do, but after a very short while it became a 24-karat horror. Then the dialogue had us cursing. Bird was a courtly man, he never cursed. Clint took notes and made changes.

"Cloud Nine" brought the playwright her first steady income; "Serious Money" may bring Churchill her first serious money. If so, indications are that it will not substantially alter her way of life. The relative lateness of her arrival made her feel that she was 10 years behind her playwriting contemporaries (such as David Hare and Howard Brenton), but it did not arouse her competitiveness. She has always gone her own way as an artist, even as her work entered the mainstream.

She admits, however, to periods of doubt and discouragement. "I have long spells when I wonder why I am in the theater — that's when I'm not writing a play. I also have occasional spells when I think I'd rather write other things — when I see bad productions of my plays. Equally, the attraction of theater is that plays are not the same every time. They can be done differently by different people and that makes it more exciting. The reason for being in the theater is the pleasure of the medium itself. A painter likes paint; I like working with actors."

Initially she was drawn to theater by the idea of its "density and compression," and she has had no reason to change that perception. "I thought of plays as poetry and novels as prose," she says. "I thought Sophocles and Shakespeare were better than Dickens and Jane Austen. It was the greater thing to do; it was more exciting. That's why I did it, and probably why I still do it."

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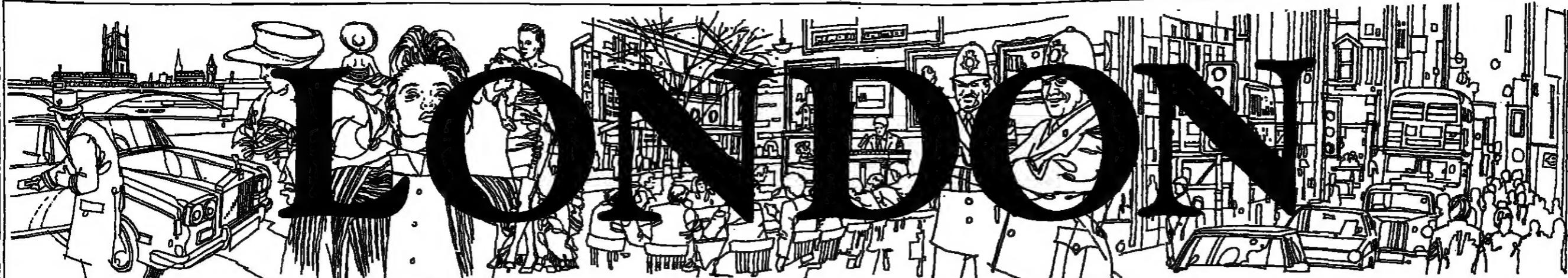
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NEW DEVELOPMENTS - PART II

Docklands - The Tide is still High

Although a spate of new property developments is coming on stream in London's regenerated Docklands, there is no sign yet of a glut on the market. And there seems no end to the number of executives keen to live in a Thames-side apartment on the fringes of the City financial centres.

The recent fluctuations of the Stock Market seem to be acting not as a brake on home sales but, rather, as a stimulus, attracting investors from risky equity paper to the reassurance of tangible bricks and mortar. That is the view of one of the major developers in the area, Ideal Homes and its sister company, Trafalgar House Residential, based on their experience with their flagship project Tower Bridge Wharf.

Offering views of the famous Tower Bridge and immediately adjacent to the tourist attraction and leisure centre of St Katherine's Dock, it is just a few minutes' walk from the City, and the second phase of the development has recently been put on the market, including 34 apartments. Sales at this prestigious, river-side development have been brisk even though prices range up to £1.5 million for the penthouse. For the more modest pocket, prices start at around £180,000 for a one-bedroom apartment.

Quite apart from the location and specification of Tower Bridge Wharf itself, buyers will soon benefit from the development of nearby Tobacco Dock, set to become a new Covent Garden leisure plaza, and they will enjoy a river-side living style the envy of many long-distance commuters.

According to Trafalgar

House Residential managing director Jonathan Spencer: "The unique circumstances of London Docklands are creating a special market for the properties at Tower Bridge Wharf. There are investors buying for the opportunities of rental income and capital appreciation; individuals seeking a home convenient for

the City; and companies providing apartments for the use of their senior executives."

Across the river, the same

developers are working on Norway Dock, an imaginative 6.5 acre "village" featuring

large villa-style properties

constructed on pontoons in a man-made lake. This unique

project, currently in an early

stage, is already arousing wide

interest because of its innovative

design, and will eventually

comprise 174 homes, in-

cluding two-bedroom flats,

one-, two-, three- and four-

bedroom homes in town-

house, terraced and semi-de-

tached styles.

Another new pace-setting

development under way in

Docklands is Pelican Wharf, a

block of 12 apartments and

one penthouse in Wapping.

All units - developed by Roger

Malcolm - will have around

2,000 sq ft of living space. Parking, a balcony overlooking the Thames, a Terrarium-style floating garden with deep water moorings and private access from the apartments complete this exclusive development. The first releases, three flats at £395,000, £425,000 and £435,000, are handled by agents Knight

Frank & Rutley.

Another Roger Malcolm development in Docklands, Burrell's Wharf, is now in its final phase.

Built around the focal point of the historic graving dock, once home of the Cutty Sark and a host of the

clipper ships, Clippers Quay

has been transformed into a

superb marina-style scheme

with high quality houses, flats

and maisonettes. All have

delightful views over the open

water of the West India Docks

and immediate access to sail-

ing, water skiing and windsurfing.

The new Docklands' Light

Railway station is three

minutes' walk away and just a

12-minute ride to the City.

A new project by Kentish

Property Group, creators of

Watermint Quay and Cas-

cades, is Burrell's Wharf,

where Brunel's Great Eastern

was built over 100 years ago.

Designed by award-winning

architects Jestic & Whiles,

Clippers Quay, is now in

its final phase.

Built around the focal point

of the historic graving dock,

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and maisonettes. All

re widely used in France and Germany. A frequent method is to have a contractor order a flight from a friend of the contractor. The cost usually is 10 percent of the cost of the flight, and the study then is divided between the local party and the contractor. A third of the study is paid to the local party, a third to the national party, and a third to the study.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1987

British Arrest Soldier in Berlin

BERLIN — British officials went to East Berlin to arrest a British soldier who was trying to smuggle an English woman and her child out of Berlin by hiding them in the trunk of his car, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said the incident occurred Nov. 13 when the soldier, who was based in West Berlin, stopped by the East German police. The British was in full uniform and driving a car with license plates, the sources said. British were called in and the woman and child were turned over to East German officials.

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The majority of senior managers interviewed by the Conference Board said they believed that codes of ethics had only a limited ability to deter bad behavior anyway.

"By and large, everyone agrees with the fact that codes of conduct can't deter willful misconduct and are not intended to," said Ronald E. Berenbeim, the author of the report.

The report surveyed codes of 252 U.S. companies and 48 French, Swiss, Belgian and British companies.

"Most codes introduced recently don't have sanctions," Mr. Berenbeim said, "which suggests to me that codes are not the primary means of ensuring ethical conduct."

A recent survey conducted by Washington State University found that the percentage of managers involved in illegal or inappropriate activities is the same in companies with codes as in companies without them.

Some Western experts' problem was not that great were fading anything in the Asian and Western media. They agree there are other reasons that the AIDS cases in the so far.

Developing countries are for AIDS testing and officials lacking the expertise may encounter difficulties without realizing it.

The AIDS virus and body's immune system cancers and other failures.

Of the companies surveyed by the Conference Board, 58 percent said they punished employees who disobeyed their codes of conduct. The majority dismissed serious offenders, 30 percent suspended them, 10 percent demoted them. A few companies reduced salaries.

General Dynamics Corp., the U.S. government's largest defense contractor, which was the target of several government investigations, was instructed by the Defense Department in 1985 to enforce a code of ethics, with mandatory sanctions for violations.

The company now has a 20-page booklet, 40 ethics program directors and a corporate ethics program director who reports directly to the chief executive officer. Last year, the company enforced 100 sanctions, including dismissals and referrals for criminal prosecution, according to a recent public report.

Management experts do not expect most European companies to follow that approach, citing differences in corporate culture. After recent insider-trading scandals in the City of London, it appears that British companies are even less inclined to introduce tough codes of ethics.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
	5	8	D.M.	Fr.	U.S.	Sw.	U.K.	Yen	Nov. 26
Amsterdam	1,0715	2,346	1,7284	0,323	0,193	1,585	1,0499	1,0771	
Buenos Aires	1,0438	2,059	1,4797	0,307	0,184	1,5455	1,0299	1,0591	
Brussels	1,0449	2,396	1,7395	0,3298	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (5)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7403	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris	1,0428	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (5)	1,0428	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (8)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (8)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (13)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (13)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Milan	1,02735	2,0515	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
New York (5)	1,0428	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
New York (8)	1,0428	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (13)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
New York (13)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
New York (18)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
New York (26)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (26)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (26)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (26)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (31)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (31)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (36)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (36)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (41)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (41)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (46)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (46)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (51)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (51)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (56)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (56)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (61)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (61)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (66)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (66)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (71)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (71)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (76)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (76)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (81)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (81)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (86)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (86)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (91)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (91)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (96)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (96)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (101)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (101)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (106)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (106)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (111)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (111)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (116)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
Paris (116)	1,0449	2,3979	1,7416	0,3291	0,2084	1,5777	1,0591	1,0891	
London (121)	1,0449</td								

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Unilever Sells Stake in German Unit

German Firms Fujitsu's Net Rises Sharply
Cooperate on Steel Output

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Unilever NV, the Dutch unit of the British Dutch foods and detergents group, said Thursday that it was selling 24.9 percent of its Deutsche Unilever GmbH unit to a West German banking consortium for 700 million Deutsche marks (\$470 million).

In a statement to the Amsterdam stock exchange, Unilever said the banking consortium was led by Deutsche Bank AG, but no other names were given. It said that the transaction, involving the sale of preference shares, was aimed at drawing new funds to finance growth in existing operations as well as acquisitions and that it could buy the stock back in five years.

Unilever said the transaction was expected to be completed next month.

Thomas Thomassen, an analyst with the Dutch merchant bank Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, said Unilever traditionally steered away from raising funds through public share issues.

Lia de Keizer, a Unilever spokeswoman, said the preference shares to be sold to the banks would be newly issued paper, increasing the capital at Deutsche Unilever by 162 million DM, to 812 million DM.

She said Unilever had opted for preference shares because the dividend would be decided in advance. The fixed dividend gives the West

German banks an attractive alternative to a loan in view of currently low German capital market yields, Ms. de Keizer said.

Unilever gave no details of the dividend it would pay nor would it say whether it had agreed to buy the shares back at a fixed price for \$1.4 billion.

Commerzbank and Dresdner Report Sharp Profit Declines

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG said Thursday that parent operating profit fell 15.6 percent to 639.3 million Deutsche marks (\$394 million) for the first 10 months of this year from a comparable period in 1986. Commerzbank AG said its profit on the same basis fell 14.1 percent to 565.6 million DM.

Dresdner blamed slow growth in interest and commission earnings, plus high costs, for the fall in partial operating profit, which excludes trading on its own account and extraordinary items. Commerzbank also cited rising operating costs, which it said outstripped a marginal rise in its lending earnings and a strong growth in commissions.

Dresdner said that interest and commission earnings grew only 1.6 percent to 3.21 billion DM, while operating expenses shot up 7.1 percent to 2.57 billion DM. It gave no figures for total parent operating gains, but Wolfgang Röller, the chairman, said they were "less favorable" than partial operating gains.

Commerzbank's earnings from interest and commissions grew 3.5 percent to 2.63 billion DM, while operating costs jumped 9.5 percent to 2.07 billion DM. Its chairman, Walther Seipp, said that total operating profit for both the parent company and the group fell more than partial operating income, but gave no figures.

British Telecom Pretax Profit Rises 10.9%

Reuters

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said Thursday that pretax profit rose 10.9 percent in its second quarter to £559 million (\$1 billion) from £504 million a year earlier, but noted that full-year earnings would be dampened by modernization costs.

The results for the quarter ended Sept. 30 were only slightly below analysts' forecasts of £560 million to £564 million. But company shares immediately lost 7 pence to 220 pence from Wednesday's finish, then declined a further 6 pence to close at 214.

The higher profit came on an 8 percent increase in sales to £55 billion from £2.36 billion.

Operating profit rose 9.3 percent to £622 million from £569 million. Ian Vallance, the company's chairman, said that the board was

committed to improving the quality of service and to pressing ahead with network modernization. "Despite the costs this entails in the short run," he said, "the board is

confident that the full-year results will show continued progress."

In the previous financial year, ended March 31, the company reported an 11.7 percent rise in pretax profit to £2.07 billion.

"BT needs to improve its quality of service," said Barry Gibb, telecommunications analyst at Wood, Mackenzie & Co., the London brokerage. "This means that it will find it difficult to reduce staff."

BT cut staff by about 4,000 in both 1985 and 1986, but in a statement accompanying the results, it

said that "staff numbers in the core activities were increased by about 400 in the six months" to Sept. 30.

It added, "Staff numbers will be broadly maintained at present levels until the installation and repair backlog, including the damage caused by the storm on Oct. 16, has been overcome."

Officials said all three groups would shed staff in the operation.

Kuwait to Raise Stake
In Spain's Biggest Bank

Reuters

MADRID — The Kuwait Investment Office said Thursday that it planned to increase its holding in Spain's biggest bank, Banco Central, by joining forces with a large Spanish construction company.

The office said it was forming a company with Construcciones y Contratos to control at least 12.25 percent of Banco Central's shares. The office has a direct 5 percent stake in the bank, plus 2 percent through a representative company.

in the market collapsed from a high of \$109 in early October, has recovered greatly, closing Wednesday at \$83.125.

Mr. Orefice beat his deadline by a year. Today, about 55 percent of the company's business is overseas, and it operates an extensive computer system that weighs exchange rates, transportation costs and material availability from whatever Dow location qualifies as the lowest-cost producer at shipment time.

Consumer products and specialty chemicals such as engineered plastics, which are sold in small quantities but at high margins, provide about half of revenues and profits.

Dow's chemical industry customers are viewing the company with a mixture of envy and admiration these days.

"Dow has been the most successful of the basic commodity chemical producers who have tried to move into downstream products," said J. Lawrence Wilson, vice chairman of Rohm & Haas Co., a Philadelphia chemical company that tried — and failed — to move into pharmaceuticals and fibers.

Indeed, Dow executives delightedly trot out numbers to prove how well their company has recovered.

Enrique C. Falla, the chief financial officer, who last week was made a member of Dow's executive committee, rattled them off: sales per employee, \$254,000, up from \$181,000 in 1980, the year before the bottom dropped out of Dow's market.

Earnings per employee: \$24,000, compared with just \$14,000 in 1980. Even the company's stock, which plummeted to \$59 in early 1980, has recovered to \$13.5 billion by the end of 1988.

Mr. Orefice responded by tearing Dow apart, and reassembling it. In the past eight years he has divested \$1.8 billion worth of businesses, including oil and gas-related operations, a medical testing business and Dow's share in a couple of joint ventures. The cash went to retiring debt — Dow's gross interest expense this year will be \$200 million less than they were five years ago — and making acquisitions in high-growth areas.

Dow bought Richardson-Vicks Inc.'s Merrell drug division, which now forms the backbone of Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. It bought Morton-Thiokol Inc.'s Textron unit, which gave Dow such well-known household brands as Fantastik and Janitor in a Drum. And this year Dow went even further afield, buying Lamour Inc., a company that makes shampoos and other personal care items.

Mr. Orefice's goals were to globalize Dow's business enough so that the company could take advantage of, rather than be victimized by, currency fluctuations and country-to-country cost differences.

Techni-Revolution

Siemens, Plessey and Ericsson — starting to deliver telephones that can handle voice, text, data and image — buy specialized chips from a U.S. company with shares ready to bounce in Indigo's opinion from \$10 to \$50. Write, phone or tele for complimentary reports.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Payment of Interim Dividend
A net Interim Dividend of US \$ 0.70 per share will be paid for the current fiscal year.

Such dividend will be payable at the offices of the paying agents listed below, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting December 10th, 1987, against surrender of coupon no. 20.

Paying Agents

- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
- in Italy: all the leading banks
- in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse
- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co. and Lazard Brothers & Co.
- in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert

The Principal Paying Agent
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Société Anonyme

German Firms Fujitsu's Net Rises Sharply

Reuters

TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd., bucking the strong yen, had a 26.7 percent increase in group net profit in the six months that ended Sept. 30, the computer maker said Thursday.

Fujitsu said net had risen to 9.35 billion yen (\$69.2 million) from 2.54 billion yen a year earlier. The period is the first half of the company's financial year, which ends March 31. Sales rose 11 percent to 932.66 billion yen.

The computer maker, Japan's largest, said the recovering semiconductor market, sales of telecommunications products to Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co. and a strong performance by a U.S. subsidiary had helped.

Steel production in the area has suffered, they said, because of European Community subsidy policies, which distorted competition in the markets for steel and pipes.

West German companies say some of the subsidy problems are offset by a quota system that limits EC production. However, on Dec. 8, ministers are scheduled to discuss an EC Commission plan to scrap the system for the most widely made products, from July 1988.

Krupp Stahl AG, Krupp's steel unit, said it was considering closing a plant in the Duisburg suburb of Rheinhausen. Production would be shifted to Duisburg plants of Mannesmann and Thyssen.

Krupp and Mannesmann would operate a Mannesmann plant in another suburb, Hückingen. Thyssen would take over the sectional steel and semifinished product output of the Rheinhausen plant.

Officials said all three groups would shed staff in the operation.

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The offer will succeed, executives say, only if NBC can persuade 18 cable companies that bought a 37 percent stake in TBS in June that the deal will not jeopardize TBS's independence.

Ted Turner, the chairman, holds 51 percent of TBS's voting shares but must receive approval from cable operators for major decisions.

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New Board Named at Statoil

Reuters

OSLO — Jan Langangen, managing director of Norway's largest insurance company, has been named to head a new board at Statoil, the state-owned oil company. The announcement was made Thursday by Norway's oil minister, Arne Oeien.

The former board resigned on Oct. 20 because of a scandal involving cost overruns of 5.4 billion kroner (\$845 million) for a refinery expansion project at Mongstad.

Mr. Langangen, 57, managing director of Storebrand A/S, replaces Statoil's former board chairman, Inga Johansen.

The other new board members are Arnfim Hilstad, the managing director of a wood and pulp firm; Else Fougnier, an attorney; Arne Knapp, a union official; Harald Norvik, the head of an engineering concern; and Marius Reutz, a bank executive.

The new board members will not have to give up their current jobs. The Statoil board's next monthly meeting is Dec. 15.

Mr. Oeien said he expected the board to decide soon whether or not to accept the resignation of Arve Johnson, Statoil's longtime managing director.

LONGINES

THE LONGINES
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FINANCIAL NEWS FROM B.A.T. INDUSTRIES



NINE MONTHS RESULTS

£1 = \$1.63 at 30.9.87 (\$1.48 at 31.12.86)

9 months to September 1987

9 months to September 1986

Change

PRE-TAX PROFIT £1,023m £882m +15%

EARNINGS PER SHARE 40.34p 35.02p +15%

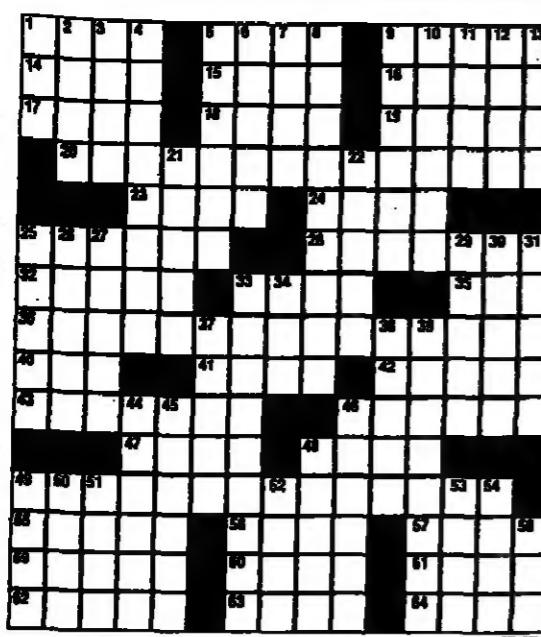
SALES £1,023m £882m +15%

NET PROFIT £1,023m £882m +15%

NET PROFIT MARGIN 39.7% 39.7% +15%

NET PROFIT MARGIN % 39.7% 39.7% +15%

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



GARFIELD



ACROSS

1 City on the Truckee
5 British baby buggy
9 Make separation
14 Zenith
15 Italian painter Guido
16 Ceremonies
17 Snowy
18 Corrupt
19 Mizzen and jib
20 Flip-flop, domestically?
23 Four-arched
24 Hockney
25 Nanny, for one
28 Spills
32 Hodgepodge
33 Malt-liquor yeast
35 —— care
36 Flip-flop, in the dining room?
40 Plindar poem
41 Attention gather
42 Actress Dunne
43 Exhibit anew
44 Conquers the Adirondack
45 Call it
46 Walker wreaths
49 Flip-flop, mystery?

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VELGA

ASAIL

EMBURP

COTESK

Answer here: A AS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CLOVE FOAMY WHALER HERALD

Answer: The know-it-all has the solution to every problem right in this—THE HOLLOW OF HIS HEAD

WEATHER

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SPORTS

More Fallout From NFL Strike: Big Boos for Boomer Esiason

Copied by Our Staff From Dispatches

and matter? Does she act, clearly, is not the character more spectacular and more? The character of Kyra, whose troupe is breathtakingly perfect, she says it will stand, however, through Esiason's fix a human error, and another, in interchangeability. Time With Children, the ones, matches that of Kyra, whose troupe is imperfectly resolved, and she is the solo star. Charlie, with her, and themselves doing it, are them for life in general, and are extremely nice people, a reaction to the new life in life and spaces here, more than rearrange the situations are conveyed, in place of particularly the SouthWest. The Kyra's conveying very well done, is in the midst of familiarity, her stories, a sense of change, it keeps them from repeating.

so neat. Tallent sometimes, the flaccid quality of her dad's spotlight. In Black Hand, such an effect is the least comic and touching story of a misunderstanding of a play directed by her father.

"as on the staff of the Los Angeles

HEMPESTAD, Long Island — The National Football League players' strike strained a number of relationships, and none more so than the one between quarterback Boomer Esiason and supporters of the Cincinnati Bengals.

Esiason is booed every time he steps onto the field at Riverfront Stadium in Cincinnati.

Esiason, who was a Pro Bowl selection last season, is discouraged and defiant. He said Wednesday was ready to leave his team and the city because of what he described as "an attack on my character."

The trouble began during the strike. Esiason, 26, was a leader,

visible and verbal as the player representative, and he saw himself as "being a good guy."

He said: "I was trying to bring all the issues out to the forefront and show how the guys making a million dollars like myself are not the ones the strike was about. It was the ones making \$80,000 for two or three years."

"There were so many things I was fighting for other than myself. It was one of the most unusual things I could have ever done as a person."

"But the city didn't see it that way, didn't understand the strike or what I gave up. I lost \$300,000."

"If money had been the most

important thing I would have been in there playing, stabbing my teammates in the back. Obviously it wasn't."

After the strike ended, the boos began and continued as the Bengals lost four of the ensuing five games. Their record is 3-7; they are 6-6 at Riverfront.

Playing in Cincinnati is excruciating for him. "I've thrown for over 400 yards twice now at home and they've booted me," he said.

"I don't know what else I can do," he added. "I guess I have to give my salary to local charities, throw five touchdown passes and lead this team to the Super Bowl. 'Hey, if I'm not wanted out here I sure don't want to be here. I've told our general manager and our coaches, and players know this."

"I'm not the president of the United States. I'm not running for the Supreme Court. I'm the football quarterback in a little city."

He is in his fourth season with the Bengals and says he has no argument with management.

"I'm not talking about management just the public. I tell you right now, I could pull an Eric Dickerson and say I'm not appreciated by the ownership of the team, but I am appreciated by them and my fellow players. Management gave me an unbelievable contract, gave me things no other player for the Bengals ever received."

"It's not the team," Esiason said. "I could understand if I was not throwing for 400 yards and our offense wasn't playing well. Who wants to play in a place they're not wanted?"

"It's hurt right now and we know it," to Mike Brown, the NFL's team's assistant general manager. "But we're not in position that we can make him well by sending him out of here on the next bus."

DETROIT scored on an 11-yard run by rookie Karl Bernard that made it 14-7 in the second quarter but could only score on field goals of 48 and 57 yards by Eddie Murray in the fourth quarter.

Kansas City returned to the 3-4 defense it used to rank eighth in the AFC last season. The Chiefs changed to a 4-3 this year and were 26th defensively entering the game.

(NYT, AP)

Chiefs Break Losing Streak With 27-20 Win Over Lions

United Press International

PONTIAC, Michigan — Bill Keeney threw two first-half touchdown passes Thursday in his first game since Nov. 1 as the Kansas City Chiefs snapped a nine-game losing streak with a 27-20 National Football League victory over the Detroit Lions.

Keeney, who fractured his wrist Nov. 1 at Chicago in a game in which he threw four touchdown passes, marched Kansas City 67 yards after the opening kickoff. He finished the 10-play drive with a 7-yard scoring pass to tight end Joann Hayes.

The touchdown was the first by Kansas City's offense in 14 quarters. Keeney added a 13-yard touchdown pass to reserve tight end Paul Coffman to make it 14-0 in the Thanksgiving Day battle of teams with the worst records this year in the league.

Kenney completed 14 of 17 first-half passes for 198 yards including four for 80 yards to wide receiver Stephone Paige and three for 68 yards to wide receiver Carlos Conson. Keeney finished with 18 completions in 26 tries for 236 yards.

Herman Heard scored Kansas

City's first rushing touchdown in 19 quarters when he went over from a yard out with 1:33 left in the half and Nick Lowery added field goals of 52 and 54 yards. The Chiefs and the Lions both have 2-9 records.

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(NYT, AP)

Coffey Lights Fire Under Penguins

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — If his 1987 debut is any sign of things to come, when Paul Coffey, the star hockey defenseman, gets into shape the Pittsburgh Penguins could be in good shape themselves.

Coffey returned to the National Hockey League Wednesday night by assisting on three power-play goals as the Penguins rallied from a 4-0 deficit to beat the Quebec Nordiques 6-4.

"I was puffing a little," Coffey said. "My legs aren't as strong as I want them to be."

Coffey, 26, was playing his first game since the

Canada Cup series ended in September. He was beaten by the Edmonton Oilers in a seven-player deal completed Tuesday.

The five-time all-star, who twice won the Norris Trophy as the league's top defenseman, held out when the Oilers refused to renegotiate the last two years of his contract. He agreed Tuesday to a multiyear deal after coming to Pittsburgh in a seven-player trade.

"I actually stopped skating about two weeks ago," he said. "I didn't expect this to end as soon as it did."

"A lot of sponsoring firms stick

their names in front of a golf event. The Open would certainly lose its identity if it had a name stuck in front of it," said Michael Bonalack, secretary of the Royal and Ancient golf club, which runs the British Open.

"There is absolutely no way Wimbledon would ever be sponsored," said Sue Youngman, whose company, KBH Communications, handles public relations for the tennis tournament.

Officials of the Football Association, which stages the Cup, confirmed that an announcement was imminent but would not name the potential sponsor.

Three breweries reportedly are trying to put their name on the Cup in a multi-million dollar, three-year agreement that would provide money for soccer programs from the grassroots to the national team. The favorite is the Australian brewer, Foster's.

Critics said the Football Association would make a grave error in linking soccer with a beer firm. Alcohol was banned in British soccer stadiums following the Heysel stadium riots in May 1985, when 39 people were killed in a stampede by Liverpool fans attending the European Champions Cup final in Brussels.

Once it happens, it will leave only the British Open and Wimbledon among Britain's top sports events without sponsors. Officials of both those venerable events say there are no plans to join the Cup in pursuing sponsor dollars.

"How can the Football Association be so stupid as to go for a sponsor whose product isn't allowed in soccer grounds?" asked

the London Daily Mirror. "There is nothing wrong with sponsorship. Without it, many grounds would close. But there are sponsorships and sponsorships."

The FA Cup was different specifically, and putting the name of a brewing company in front of it detracts from its glamor," McLintock said.

The Police Federation, a professional organization of rank-and-file police officers, also attacked any link between soccer and alcohol.

Every year, for one Saturday afternoon, England is whipped into a howl of derision by the "Cup final," a household term across the land.

Diehard supporters and those with only a passing interest in the game cram round televisions to watch the climax of the season.

The Football Association was once fiercely opposed any changes to the FA Cup format, including sponsorship. But with all the other domestic soccer competitions in the country enjoying lucrative sponsorship, the association says it must go along.

"We are simply looking for sponsorship of all activities of the FA," said the organization's secretary Ted Croker. "We are exploring possibilities with a whole range of companies in commerce and industry, but we certainly have not concluded any deals."

She said that Fernandez-Ochoa's

Spaniard Wins Women's Slalom In Cup Opener

The Associated Press

ESTERRE, Italy — Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa of Spain won the first slalom race of her career Thursday in the inaugural event of the 1987-88 World Cup of Alpine skiing.

The 24-year-old, who has a reputation as a giant slalom specialist, was timed in 1 minute, 29.50 seconds for the race. Yugoslavia's new star, Mateja Svet, was second in 1:30.16 and Vreni Schneider of Switzerland was third in 1:30.32.

Fernandez-Ochoa, from a ski family including a former Olympic champion, clocked the fastest time in both heats. She skied the first run through 48 gates in 44.09 seconds and the second heat in 45.41.

Her only previous World Cup victory was in the giant slalom in 1983 in Vail, Colorado.

Fernandez-Ochoa received a final kiss from her father and was carried off on the shoulders of her brothers Luis and Paco, an Olympic ski medalist in 1972 in Sapporo, Japan.

"I'm very happy," she said. "I've certainly been expecting a slalom win for a long time."

"I think my training this autumn with the French team paid off."

She said she was using a new slalom technique she began experimenting with two years ago.

"I started from zero, to develop a new way of sliding in slalom. My stubbornness in putting up with sacrifices and defeats has at last paid off," she said.

Schneider, the world giant slalom champion and a favorite for the event, was fifth after the first heat, climbing up two places.

Christa Kneissl of Austria dropped one place from the first heat to finish fourth overall in 1:30.43. Roswitha Steiner of Austria edged slalom specialist Corinne Schmidbauer of Switzerland for fifth place.

Fernandez-Ochoa's victory gave her an automatic lead of 25 points in the overall standings of the women's World Cup, ahead of Svet and Schneider, who collected 20 and 15 points, respectively.

Svet, 19, said she was surprised with her runner-up place "because bad weather hampered team training and I am still a bit behind in preparation."

She said that Fernandez-Ochoa's

be a defender in the final competition. He would have to survive an elimination series first.

Meanwhile, the commodore of the San Diego club, Fred Fries, said: "The yacht club is firm in its resolve to defend the Cup successfully, whenever it is necessary."

Judge Cipriani rejected the San Diego Yacht Club's argument that the type of race Mr. Fay wants would mean "only those of vast wealth" could join the competition and his terms "would virtually destroy the international sporting event."

As of this was anticipated by George L. Schuyler, one of the original donors of the Cup, when he turned it over to the custody of the New York Yacht Club. He set down the conditions hoping to avert any disputes.

Sail America, which will manage the defense, had planned to have it in 12-meters in 1991 and recently announced a list of 18 challengers from 10 countries, each paying a \$25,000 entry fee.

Challengers were assured their money would be refunded if Mr. Fay won his case.

Mr. Fay said that he had taken an informal poll during the recent International 12-Meter Association meetings in London that showed "a majority of syndicates privately indicated they would sail in 90-foot yachts if New Zealand's court case was successful."

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OBSERVER

Beggars and Breakfast

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — New York. It's a city of beggars and limousines. Breakfast for two was \$29. "Orange juice, one egg over easy with bacon and toast" brought a helpful hint from the waiter. "One egg will cost you just as much as two."

A city of waiters. Was he a man from another world where people still budgeted for food and bent down to pick up coins spotted in gutters? Or did he think he was dealing with a contemptible penny-pinching miser hungering for two eggs, but too cheap to spring for them?

New York, New York. It's a city where you have to justify yourself to waiters unless you have power. That explains this macabre impulse to apologize to the waiter for ordering only one egg. If the impulse conquers, the waiter will hear a tale to make his lip curl:

"Well really, I shouldn't even have one egg, what with the latest scientific laboratorial research proving the cholesterol impact on coronary thrombosis, but being in this elegant hotel I thought maybe, just once, one egg like —"

New York. It's a city of power, and it is easy to tell the people who have power from the people who have no power but are trying to fake it with rental limousines and \$29 breakfasts. The people who have power never want to apologize to waiters for eating only one egg.

Nor do they care how much breakfast costs. It could be \$29, or \$290 (though never \$2,90). They do not care, because they have power, and the breakfasts they eat are not mere breakfasts, they are Power Breakfasts. New York has a saying about Power Breakfast: "If you have to ask how much Power Breakfast costs, you can't afford it." New York says.

It's a city of sayings. "Help me to get to the shelter" is the saying of the subway beggar, jabbing his paper cup. "Help me to get to San Diego" is the saying of the beggar at Lexington and 39th. Such a trip. All the way to San Diego. To help finance such a trip, a dollar bill is surely not too much.

Al, New York, New York. It's a city that makes you feel ashamed of your cheap, \$1, decent impulses. It

makes your head hear passing pedestrians laugh at you for giving that beggar a greenback. Makes you talk silently to yourself: "San Diego, hah! Guy's probably a professional panhandler making a fortune on this corner every day by exploiting middle-class, liberal guilt. What a fool, fool, fool I be!"

It's a city where a dollar is important only when given to a beggar. Admission to the movie was \$14 for two. Seven dollars a seat. It was a beautiful movie, all in color, but spoken in French, so the audience had to read for two hours.

New York, you city of miracles among the squalor. Where else would people pay \$7 to sit reading in the dark for two hours? And the seats so cramped and hard.

Seven dollars for a movie. Up from \$6 so soon after the market crash. Ah, mysterious economics. Seven dollars for a movie, yet not one dollar for San Diego?

New York. It's a city of icy winds pouring down narrow chasms. Walkers that night, warmed by Provence memories glummed from 57 seats, could admire the ingenuity with which outdoor sleepers outwaited the freeze.

For sleeping on the sidewalk, one man was wrapped in dense layers of plastic drop cloths and — shrewd fellow, knowing the danger of plastic over the head — wore a brown paper bag fitted snugly from tip of scalp to Adam's apple. For avoiding concrete's chilling effect, another used the fetal position on a wooden bench, impossible though it seemed, in the lee of a darkened 40-story tower.

New York, New York. It's a city of towers. Hundreds and hundreds of towers. And more hundreds of towers still rising. They are Power Towers, though also file cabinets for humans in the daytime and also screens for keeping daylight out of the city.

In so many streets now darkness at noon has become the destiny of the file-cabinet people lacking the power to command offices above the 40th floor.

New York, you city of lights, you become a city of daylight now where \$29 breakfasters are shamed for offering beggars San Diego.

New York Times Service

Ben Jelloun: Oriental Tales, Balzac's Words

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — Tahar Ben Jelloun approves of polygamy, not women, he hastens to add. "My wife is Arab," explained the 43-year-old Moroccan novelist, "and my mistress is French, and I maintain a relationship of betrayal with both of them."

Yet, when it comes to writing novels and poetry, Ben Jelloun has been more faithful to his mistress than his wife. Last week, his dedication won him France's most prestigious literary award, the Prix Goncourt, for his novel "La Nuit sacrée" (The Sacred Night), an exotic tale of an Arab woman raised as a boy but finally freed of the bondage of her false identity.

The award of the Goncourt prize to Ben Jelloun was a major political as well as literary event in France. Although six non-French novelists have won the Goncourt since the prize was established in 1903, it was the first writer from one of France's former North African colonies to be chosen.

At a time when anti-Arab racism is a major political issue in France, questions were inevitably raised as to whether the prolific Ben Jelloun had been designated for his literary gifts — or because the 10 Goncourt jurors, who picked him on the sixth ballot after a sumptuous lunch at Drouot restaurant, wanted to deal a rebuff to Jean-Marie Le Pen's xenophobic National Front. One juror was impolitic enough to say that people would blame "the Le Pen effect" for Ben Jelloun's winning — just as he would have said the same if he had lost.

Politicians in France fell over each other to congratulate him and President François Mitterrand declared that the choice was

a tribute "to the universality of the French language" — a matter that the French have recently had reason to doubt, given the spread of English in the world. Even Le Pen managed a bit of back-handed praise, saying he "didn't mind at all" if the Goncourt went to "a writer of the French language, although a foreigner."

Over a non-sumptuous lunch at an Italian restaurant, the self-assured Ben Jelloun recounted that, several hours after the French politicians, King Hassan II of Morocco conveyed his congratulations too. As a student activist in Morocco, Ben Jelloun was once detained for his anti-regime activities, but, since making his name in France, he has refrained from criticizing Hassan II — "a remarkable man," as the novelist put it.

The son of a Fez shopkeeper, Ben Jelloun studied in a local school where courses were taught in French in the morning and in Arabic in the afternoon. He came to France in 1961 with the ambition to become a filmmaker, but found it a difficult métier to break into and so started to write poetry.

"When I started to write it came normally to write in French; it was not dramatic, no sense of guilt, no problems," said the novelist, a handsome man with a trim salt-and-pepper beard. "Most of the Moroccan intellectual class speaks French, and I feel free when I write in French."

Several friendships brought him in touch with the newspaper *Le Monde*, where he began by writing about the predicament of Arab immigrants in France — notably about the sexual loneliness of a community that was largely bachelor and male. In 1974, he attracted attention with a front-page report of a pilgrimage he made to Mecca, and followed it with a number of opin-



Doris Roche/SYGMA

"I tell stories and that's not too bad."

ion pieces on Middle Eastern affairs that were bitterly critical of Israel and supportive of the Palestinian cause.

His first best-selling book was not a novel but an expansion of his study of the sexual situation of immigrant workers that appeared in 1977 under the title "La Plus Hante des solitudes" (The Greatest of Solitudes). Ben Jelloun continued to turn out novels and other tracts and in 1983 hit the jackpot with "L'Enfant de sa bête" (The Sand Child), the story of an Arab girl raised as a boy by a father determined to have a male heir.

"L'Enfant de sa bête," which was published in the United States this year by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, sold 180,000 copies in France alone and has been translated into 15 languages. Ben Jelloun said that the Moroccan novelist, paradoxically, was bringing a whiff of youth into French writing by reviving the ancient tradition of Arab storytelling.

"With him, under the sign of Borges, the language of Racine and Balzac is put at the service of the Oriental story," wrote Botti. "He describes other customs, it expresses other thoughts. It is a care that reinvigorates. It draws the benefits of what is called *le métissage*, or the mixing of races and cultures."

PEOPLE

A Van Cliburn Concert

Van Cliburn, 53, who dazzled Muscovites by winning the 1958 Tchaikovsky Competition, will perform at the White House for the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the pianist's first public performance in nearly a decade. The performance will be at the Dec. 8 state dinner for Gorbachev given by President Ronald Reagan. Cliburn said in Fort Worth, Texas, where he lives, the conductor-cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, who left the Soviet Union in the mid-1970s, will attend but will not perform, a source told The Associated Press. In recent months, Cliburn has been preparing music by Chopin, Brahms, Rachmaninoff and Debussy, and his choices for Washington will be drawn from this repertory.

A Japanese wine lover has paid 420,000 francs (about \$74,200) for eight bottles of rare Bordeaux wine predating the phylloxera plague that destroyed French vines in the late 19th century. Hiroshi Kojima, a Tokyo graphics designer, has the highest bid late Wednesday for the century-old wine, the centrepiece of a 9,000-bottle auction sponsored by France's leading cancer research center, the Curie Institute. Kojima, who paid by credit card, said he planned to take it home to Japan and put it in a cellar. "I want to keep it, it's an investment." The auction raises 1,125,000 francs (nearly \$200,000) for the Curie Institute, which plans to use the money to help finance a new hospital and research center. The Curie Institute was established in 1921 by Marie Curie, the discoverer of radium and the only woman to have twice won a Nobel prize.

With another famine threatening Ethiopia, the rock singer Bob Geldof — who led the rock world in raising nearly \$140 million for food supplies two years ago — plans to visit the African nation to find out "why this is happening again." A spokeswoman for the Irish-born punk rocker said Geldof will leave Monday on an approximately eight-day tour to check the situation in Ethiopia, where United Nations officials say five million people — a million of them children — face starvation when food supplies run out in January. Geldof told *The Times* of London he hopes his visit next week "will focus attention on the growing gravity of the situation." He said he may make another appeal for food aid for Ethiopia, although it probably will not be a separate "Band Aid" appeal but calls for contributions to other charities.

Carlos Fuentes, whose novels delve into the psychology and multi-layered culture of his native Mexico, Wednesday was awarded the Miguel de Cervantes prize by the Spanish Ministry of Culture. Fuentes is currently a professor of literature at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The prize is 10 million pesetas (about \$88,500).

The entertainer Jerry Lewis says he will hold his first international muscular dystrophy telethon on French television in Paris Dec. 4-5

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